# The Saturday Evening Post.

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## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### SATURDAY NIGHT AT SEA.

While the shores of our country recede from our view,
And the breeze wafts the tall ship the blue billows thro',
As oft as the sun dips the circle we see,
We will think on the land of the brave and the free.

Thro'o'er we are wafted, to what foreign strand,
In clime like our country's, no soil like her land;
There is life on her mountain-tops, health in her gales,
And pleasure and innocence brighten her vales.

The flowers of her vernal months ne'er were excelled,
Or the fruits of her autumn the south cannot yield;
Their beauty, their fragrance, their freshness outvie
That ripens or blooms in a tropical sky.

The graces, so fam'd by the Poets of old,
In this happy clime all their beauties unfold;
For whi'd in chaste Dian's, the Huntress' dress,
With Columbus they pass'd from the east to the west.

While Time changes all things as constant he flies,
And forests are levelled, and Empires arise,
Loud Columbia's fair daughters the mantle they furled,
And the graces of form settled in the new world.

We will love them when mounting the billows afar,
And more when the tempests and waters make war;
Though we fly them awhile on the wings of the wind,
Our hearts, a pledge, we have left them behind.

Then pass round the can, and re-echo the strain,
This night we will pledge them again and again,
With our hearts full of love, send the sentiment round,
"To our sweet-hearts and wives on our own native ground."

E. A. McL.

### LOVE AND HOPE.

At morn, beside yon summer sea,
Young Hope and Love reclined;
Not scarce had noon-tide come, when he
Into his dark leap'd gaming'r,
And left poor Hope behind.

Ego, said Love, to sail awhile
Across this sunny main;
And then so sweet his parting smile,
That Hope, who never dream'd of guile,
Believ'd he'd come again.

She linger'd there till evening's beam
Along the waters lay;
And o'er the sands, in thoughtful dream,
Oft trac'd his name, which still the stream
As often washed away.

At length a sail appears in sight,
And tow'rds the maiden moves;
'Tis wealth that comes, and gay and bright,
Its golden bark reflects the light;
But ah! it is not Love's.

And her said—"Twas Friendship show'd
Her night-lamp o'er the sea;
And calm the light that lamp bestow'd,
But Love had lights that warmer glow'd—
And where, alas! was he?

Now fast around the sea and shore,
Night threw her darkling chain;
The sunny sails were seen no more;
Hope's morning dreams of Love were o'er;
Love never came again.

MARIA.

### EXTRACT FROM A POEM IN MSS.

The mandate given, ten thousand thousand suns,
Followed by myriads of their revolving satellites,
In awful grandeur, rushed to hear their destiny.
"Stand back," the Almighty said, "and hear the law proclaimed,
That binds in chains of adament, the ponderous universe."
The dusty rocks that hung upon the surface of the farthest star,
That twinkles on the border of creation's frontispiece,
Trembled and shook, as does the smallest dew-drop,
That hangs upon the grassy spear at morn.
The thrilling sound, shook loftiest mountains to their base,
Oceans felt its deep, and powerful influence,
And shot up their undulating waves, 'bove mountains heights,
As though they fain would clasp, between their foamy tops,
That voice of love, that made them know their being.
Earth mingling with "the heavens," lent its aid,
To praise the God, whose overflowing goodness raised
Creation's mighty map, from non-existing chaos,
To feel the thrilling touch of universal love.

IGNORANTE.

### FANCY.

No longer Fancy pictures to my mind,
The joys and happiness of future years;
I trust thee not, for these I know I'll find,
E'en chequer'd as the past with hopes and fears.

In boyhood's day I listen'd to thy song,
My sanguine heart thy tale of pleasure believ'd;
On Hope's bright wing I swiftly flew along,
But time soon taught me that I'd been deceiv'd.

How thrilled my heart with pleasure, when I thought
Of manhood's coming day, but when it came,
It care and trouble, disappointment brought,
And vainly did I wish for youth again.

And dost thou think I'll give thee credence now,
When joys of love thou paintest to my mind,
And humbly to the shrine of beauty bow,
Believe the sea all amiable and kind.

Nay, Fancy, nay, though one my heart should gain,
My love for her, her failings shall not hide;
I'll know her as she is, though it cause pain,
I'd rather that than thy deceit abide.

Or dost thou think by hobbling fame to view,
That I'll resign my present humble life,
And ardently a shadow's chase pursue,
Through learning's labyrinth, or the bloody strife.

Vain are thy efforts, Fancy; ne'er again
Shall thy delusive breathings move my mind;
No more I'll listen to thy once lov'd strain,
Regard thy tale no more than idle wind.

Then, Fancy go, but not without a tear,
For long thou'st been an inmate of my heart,
And through thy glass I've seen bright visions near,
But alas were false; adieu, adieu, we part.

PETER J.

## DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA.

The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, originated in the benevolent efforts of several distinguished individuals of this city, in 1820. It was incorporated by the Legislature of the State in the spring of 1821, at which time that body made a liberal donation to it, of eight thousand dollars, and became its principal patron, by providing for the support and education of fifty indigent mutes of the State of Pennsylvania for three years; and, by two successive grants, this provision has been continued to the present time. The State of New Jersey has supported, at different periods, in all, thirteen. Recently the state of Maryland has made provision for the support of twenty of her indigent mutes for five years. Several pupils have been and are supported by their friends.

The funds derived from these sources, together with the annual subscriptions of members, and a few private donations, constitute the income of the Institution, and is but little more than sufficient to cover expenses. The surplus is applied to the maintenance and instruction of those deaf-mutes who cannot avail themselves of the bounty of the Commonwealth.

The legacies which have been received by the Institution, with the original donation of the State, and some private donations, have been absorbed in the purchase of a spacious lot, at the corner of Broad and Pine streets, and the erection thereon, of a substantial and commodious building, particularly adapted to the wants, convenience, and comfort of a large deaf-mute family. This edifice was completed in the autumn of 1825, when the Institution was removed to it, as its permanent location. The whole expense incurred for the house and lot, was something more than thirty thousand dollars; for a part of which sum the Institution is still in debt.

The structure presents a front of cut-stone ninety-six feet six inches in length, and consists of a centre building and two wings of stone. One of these wings, extending back ninety-two feet three inches, is appropriated to the use of the boys, and contains workshops, sitting-room, parlour, dormitories, &c. The other wing of the same extent for the girls, contains the kitchen, working rooms, store-rooms, study-room, parlour, and dormitaries. In the centre building is contained a dining-room, lecture room, offices, chambers, and school-rooms, to all of which access is had from either wing. Two stair-ways of stone and iron ascend from the basement story, combining neatness, durability, and safety from fire. Attached to the building are other conveniences, as bath-houses, garden, plentiful supply of water, large yards for exercise, &c. The edifice was intended to accommodate one hundred pupils; at present there are eighty deaf-mutes belonging to the family. The whole number who have received, or are enjoying the advantages of the Institution, is two hundred.

The affairs of the Institution are managed by a Board of Directors, over whom the venerable Bishop White has presided from its origin. The domestic concerns are under the direction of a Matron, and the supervision of a Committee of Ladies.

The department of education is conducted by the Principal, Lewis Weld, Esq. assisted by four instructors. The duties of a steward also engages the attention of one person; the arts, generally, are exercised in some mechanic art daily, under competent masters.

The girls are employed in work appropriate to their sex.

All the pupils are under constant supervision and education, (physical, intellectual, and moral) is continually advancing.

Pay pupils above the age of ten, are received at the rate of $160 per annum, for which sum they are provided with board, washing, tuition, and medical attendance. The time for the reception of pupils is the first of October in each year.

There are computed to be (in round numbers) 300,000 deaf-mutes in the world; 16,000 in France; 6,000 in the United States; about 500 in Pennsylvania; and that from twelve to sixteen in this State, annually arrive at the age of ten years, who are fit subjects for instruction.

The objects of this Institution are benevolent in a high degree; to raise intellect from darkness to light; to diffuse happiness among hearts, locked up, indeed, but capable of enjoying it; to relieve society of a burden, and to form useful members for it; to elicit and cherish the spark of genius; to withdraw benighted spirits from pollution and crime, and point them to Heaven and immortality. The hand of Benevolence cannot be extended to more worthy objects, while the eloquence of mute gratitude will be an enduring reward.

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LORD BYRON'S MOTHER.—"I was intimately acquainted with Lord Byron's mother from her childhood. She lost both her parents before she was ten years old, and lived occasionally with the family of General Abercromby, of Glassaugh, to whom she was nearly related. I passed some weeks in her company there, when she came from school, a romping, comely, good-humoured girl of sixteen, inclined to corpulency. She was fond of running races, and swinging between two trees on the lawn; but from this last exercise was at last interdicted, for one of the ropes gave way, and she had so severe a fall that she fainted, and I carried her in my arms into the house, but no injury occurred except that she was obliged to submit to the lancet, and a temporary confinement. One of her nearest relations, Mrs. D——, the wife of the Admiral, was about this time residing at Bath; and this lady undertook the charge of the young heiress, and of introducing her into the world. She had been too long in Scotland, for she had acquired a confirmed Scotch accent. Now it was to be feared that some northern adventurer might entice her into a clandestine marriage, for she had no mother or good aunt to look after her. How Bath was chosen as an eligible residence for a young and giddy heiress, seems rather surprising; but thither she went, and was introduced. It was soon known that she had an estate worth sixty thousand pounds, and she consequently attracted many admirers: among others, Capt. Byron, a guardsman, (or lately one) paid his court to the northern constellation. A young man of address and insinuating manners, he got into the lady's good graces, and persuaded her to take a trip to Gretna Green with him. This clandestine step placed her entirely at his mercy in respect to settlements, and entailed on her, in a few years, the misery of dependence. It was with some difficulty that the noble Captain was prevailed on to settle two hundred a-year out of her two thousand. Crippled with debts, which he had previously contracted, his extravagance continued, and, after cutting down the timber, he disposed of the estate to the Earl of Aberdeen, much under its value, and within three years he had squandered every shilling. Fortunately death put a stop to his career, and the poor widow, just out of her teens, had no other provision left for herself and son, but the pitiful pittance which had, by the kind intercession of a friend, been saved to her. She retired to obscurity, but in the midst of her friends, to Banff, to educate her child. It is a singular circumstance that, at the birth of this boy, there were five males between him and the title, yet, before he had reached his seventh year, he succeeded to it. On this subject his nurse was prophetic; for on his mother's asking this woman, who had been thirty years in the family, if he was a fine child? 'Ay, Madam,' said she, 'he's a bonny bairn, and he has got a *clubbed* foot, and he'll surely be Lord Byron, for a' the Lord Byrons ha' a clubbed foot.' This I have heard Mrs. Byron tell when her son was an infant; and it was certainly true that two of the family had been born with this defect. She removed to Aberdeen, when he was five years old, for the advantage of better masters than Banff afforded, where she continued until his succession to the title and estates of his relation entitled her, with the Lord Chancellor's permission, to carry her ward to England. He was sent to Harrow; and that she might be near the idol of her affections, she took a small house in London.

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### THE DISHONEST BANKRUPT.

We have not assumed this title as though it belonged to a character of rare occurrence. Unfortunately for mankind, it is but too common. Humanity has wept at its frequent appearance, and justice seems to have drawn closer the bandage over her eyes, that she might the more effectually hide from her view its hideous deformity.

We now refer to that species of bankrupt who has fraudulently taken the benefit of the insolvent act, by concealing his wealth, or who has afterwards acquired riches, but still continues to withhold from his creditors their just dues, and derides the claims of equity, which, though like a chained lion, they cannot be divested of their strength, are rendered inert by the shackles of the law.

Among the creditors of the bankrupt are frequently to be found the widow and the orphan, the mechanic and the labourer, whose dues are kept back by fraud, and whose wretchedness is aggravated by seeing their wealthy creditor rolling in pleasure at their expense, and setting their honest claims at defiance. The law is equally absurd and unjust, which puts it in the power of man to be rich and yet withhold the payment of his debts. Better, in this case, would it be if there were no law; for then the strong sense of native justice would rise against the wealthy bankrupt, and compel him to surrender his ill-gotten or ill-retained treasure.

But the injustice of the law is no excuse for the frauds of bankruptcy; it does not, and cannot, alter the eternal nature of right and wrong: and he who takes the advantage of its provisions to cheat his creditors, is a villain of no feeble die,—not having that shadow of excuse which even the murderer may sometimes plead, namely, injured honor and the promptings of revenge. The poor thief who attempts to better his condition by helping himself to your property, and the robber who openly bids you stand and deliver, would be degraded by comparison with the dishonest bankrupt:—the thief takes nothing but moveables, and the robber may be resisted; the thief has the plea of poverty, and the robber at least the equivocal virtue of courage; but the dishonest bankrupt, under cover of the law, defrauds you of houses and lands, and without the excuse of want, does that beneath a legal subterfuge, which he has not even the equivocal virtue of boldly attempting, like the robber, in defiance of danger and death.

But mark the difference in the fate of these different individuals. The lesser villain, who has unlawfully taken the value of a few paltry dollars, is dragged to the bar of justice, and thence consigned to hard labour and ignominy in the penitentiary; while the greater villain, who has, under cover of law, robbed the honest and industrious of thousands, rolls in the lap of luxury, and enjoys the caresses of the wealthy, and fashionable, and giddy world!

L—— is a notorious instance of the dishonest bankrupt. A neighbour of his, by industry and economy, had become the owner of two little farms. L—— contrived to defraud him of both. One he purchased on credit, and induced the unsuspecting owner to become his surety for borrowed money to an amount that swallowed up the other; and becoming bankrupt immediately after, defrauded the honest farmer of his little all. Turned houseless and homeless on the world, ruined in fortune and broken in spirit, the poor man shortly ended an unhappy life, the victim of dishonest bankruptcy; leaving a wife and children destitute of subsistence.—How many others were defrauded, and are now suffering the consequences, we know not; we mention this case, as one of singular aggravation.

L—— went to the state of New York, and settled in one of the cities on the Hudson. Until this time the moral hue of his conduct seems to have been somewhat doubtful; there was, perhaps, nothing in it which could be pronounced absolutely villanous, unless it be proved that he borrowed money with the design of failing, and drew in the honest farmer to be his surety with the previous knowledge that it must eventuate in his ruin. But the darker part of the transaction, the afterpiece of villany, is yet to come.—L—— engaged in business, was successful, and in a few years rose to wealth. Now was the time to have repaired, at least as far as money would go, the miseries he had brought upon the family of the farmer. To restore the husband and the father, to recall the days are the wife was a widow, and the children orphans, from want, was not in his power;—to pay what he owed, principal and interest, he was abundantly able; and this he should have done to the uttermost farthing; and would have done, if a spark either of honesty or humanity had remained unextinguished in his heart. He did not do it; he has not done it to this day. He approaches the sacred altar; he partakes of the communion cup; he professes faith in the name of Him who has commanded to "do unto others as you would have others do unto you," and—yet he withholds the substance of the widow and the fatherless.

Near the close of a cold winter's day, a young female came to his house. She was clad in poor but clean apparel; she seemed to have been bred to better fortune, but to have passed her latter years in servitude.—Meekness and humility, gentleness and resignation, were marked in her countenance and demeanor. She approached the master of the house with trembling diffidence; a tear stood in her eye; she begged to ask a favor—she hoped she should not give offence—she declared herself to be the eldest daughter of ——, naming the farmer from whom L—— had taken his all, and who in consequence had deceased [illegible] grave.

At the mention of that name, and the sight of the orphan daughter, the conscience of L—— was not untouched: but he suppressed the feeling by a strong effort. He had injured the family too deeply for reparation—and felt no disposition to forgive where he had injured. He addressed the young woman in a stern voice, and asked what might be her business with him.

The orphan replied, that her mother, her brothers and sisters, were in want of the necessaries of life; that she understood he was now wealthy and could easily repay what was justly their due—that, however, she did not come to demand it, but would consider as a favor any, the smallest portion, which he might see fit to bestow.

'Young woman,' said he, 'I am surprised that you should come here with such a plea. If I ever was indebted to your father, the law has discharged me from that obligation.'

'True, but justice,' said the girl—'

'Who talks to me of justice?' interrupted L——; 'if you or any of your family have any legal claim, let it be brought; but—'

'A legal claim we don't pretend,' said the trembling girl, 'but I thought a sense of justice, urged by the plea of humanity, might have some weight.'

'Indeed!' said L——, 'that is fine talk; but do you think I'm a fool?'

'I think of nothing,' feelingly answered the girl, 'but the condition of my poor mother, my little brothers and sisters—once enjoying the comforts of life now reduced to beggary. Oh, think for a moment of their wants, and let it have some influence on your heart. On my knees I beg you will pity their condition—it is for them alone I plead—I ask nothing for myself.'

'Plead till you are gray—kneel till you grow to the floor,' replied L——, and coldly turned away.

Night had now come; it was dark, and cold, and stormy.

'Will you be kind enough to allow me shelter for the night?' said the girl, now almost exhausted by her feeling—'I have no money, I am a stranger, and know not where to go.'

'Young woman,' said L——sternly, 'I do not wish to be troubled with you.'

'Is it your custom, said the girl, 'to turn the weak the pennyless into the street, when the dreary night, the cold and the storm are so dreadful?'

'Girl,' replied the rich bankrupt, 'you came upon a fool's errand, and may thank yourself for such reception as you meet with. I tell you once more, I don't wish to be troubled with you—*there is the door.*'

This young woman arose—she seemed to acquire energy with the occasion—she raised her eyes to heaven—'mighty God,' said she, 'is this a being created in thine image—this man who withholds from the widow and the fatherless their just dues—who denies the boon of a shelter, for one single night, to the weary, the weak, and the pennyless, whom he has beggared—is this the man—?'

While she was speaking, the countenance of L——grew dark with rage; he thrust her violently into the street, and closed the door! Immediately the tempest seemed to utter one long, moaning sound—it struck dismay to the heart of L——; he sunk aghast upon a seat. But the sound ceased, and he forgot the warning. The next Sunday he took the sacramental cup; the widow and the orphan were not in all his thoughts.

This is but one instance, among a thousand, of the *dishonest bankrupt.*

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*From late English Papers received at this office.*

UNION HALL, Sept. 4.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.—THERE ARE ALWAYS TWO SIDES TO A STORY.—Yesterday morning an extremely interesting-looking young female, with a philanthropic-beaming blue eye and a love-dimpled cheek, appeared to prefer a charge against her husband, a jolly young waterman, for refusing to live with her, or to allow her wherewithal sufficient to keep body and soul together.

The complainant, (who was rather modishly attired,) in the sweetest accents imaginable, and with a languishing droop of the head *a la Juliet*, whilst the body of her dress, over and anon, arose in gentle undulations as "her bosom heaved a sigh," thus stated the case:—"If you please, gentlemen, before I was married I was in a milliner's establishment in Oxford-street. One day having occasion to go to Vauxhall bridge on business I got into a wherry, and was rowed there by the young man before you. He was worry agreeable, and (heigh ho!) made love to me. He told me he earned 3*l.* a week, and would marry me if I would have him. After some time I consented, and we were made man and wife in three days afterwards. (Heigh ho!) It was a sad mishap for me, for we have only been married four months, and now he has turned me out of doors, and swears he will have nothing more to do with me. Oh! it is too bad. I wish I had never gone to Wauxhall-bridge in his wherry, for it is werry crooel and unkind of him to treat me in this manner when he well knows I love him so werry much. (Heigh ho!") Hereupon tears glistened in the fair narrator's eyes, and, as they chased one another down her soft cheeks, she contrived, with the assistance of a lemon-scented white cambric pocket-handkerchief, to do the amiable in the prettiest manner imaginable, so as to excite the sympathy of the Magistrate and the hearers.

Magistrate—What have you to say to this unfeeling conduct? Defendant—Why, please your Worship, as to the first part of the story, about the young woman coming into my wherry, and as how we was married in consequence, is all that's correct. As to her millinery establishment, that's all moonshine, for I have found out she has been on the town these five years. I was regularly taken in with her. As she says she is werry sorry she ever came into my wherry, so am I werry sorry for it too; and I am werry sorry my wherry didn't upset and drown either one or both before she ever became my wife. She's an out-and-outer; one of the most notorious characters going. You mustn't mind, your Worship, her pretty mock-modesty face.

Complainant, sobbing violently—Oh! crooel, crooel George, how can you say so? Defendant—George me, no Georges. It won't do with me. You would deceive the werry devil till he know'd your tricks. Well, your worships, when we was married I had a snug little cabin of my own, nicely fitted up, but I soon found out that when I was away, dandy-dressed gommen used to visit her. She purtended that it was only a little fun. "Is it, indeed," says I; "why, then, the sooner you give up such fun the better, for I stands no nonsense." One day when I went home, ——— me if she hadn't stripped the house of every thing in it, leaving me neither rag nor bag, nor bed to lay down on. "Well," says I to myself, "here's a pretty piece of business;" I didn't mind it much, thinking it was a good riddance of bad rubbish to run into debt in my name, and I was arrested because I couldn't pay the people. Now, as she finds out I have got a decentish place again, she wants to come back to me, but I'm not to be bamboozled out of my goods a second time by her. A precious fool people would think me, with a witness to it.

Magistrate—But if you do not support your wife I must send you to prison.

Defendant—Any where you please, your worship, I am at your service. The way I came to be bothered again with her is this:—I went into a public-house to get a pint of beer, and there was my wife sitting in a room, treating a great ugly black sailor that she has taken a fancy to to breakfast. When I went out she followed me and wanted money, and because I would not give her any she gave me in charge to a constable.

Magistrate—I am sorry you have been captured in this way by such a trim-looking frigate cruizing under false colours. The law makes no allowance for a man's wife being a prostitute, which it is evident in this case here, though I never saw modesty better personified amongst that class. You must allow her half-a-crown a week.

Defendant—It is quite inconsistent with reason to do any such thing.

Magistrate—Then you must go to prison.

The jolly young waterman vehemently protested against such a decision; but, as Brixton and the treadmill suddenly appeared before his eyes, still saying—

"I ne'er consent—consented,"

he said, as he left the office, "it was a werry pretty story—but he would take werry good care how he meddled with young women again in his wherry."

His frail fair rib smiled sweetly on the magistrate, thanked him for his kindness, curtsied, and withdrew.

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### ROMANTIC INCENDIARY.

*John Charles Bayntun* was placed at the bar, charged with having set fire to a rick of hay, the property of Mr. James Emerson, of Bath Easton, in this county. The prisoner was also indicted for setting fire to another rick of hay, belonging to Mr. Broad, of the same place.

The circumstances of this case, as they appeared in evidence, were not very remarkable, but matters connected with the prisoner's history have reached our knowledge which are of a singular and somewhat romantic kind. It appears that Bayntun is a person of highly respectable connections. He was well brought up, and at an early period of his life became master of a considerable fortune. He repaired to London, where in a very short time he impaired his resources materially by indulging in various acts of extravagance. Only a few months elapsed ere he had squandered away 4000*l.* He quitted London, and retired to Box, in Somersetshire. During his residence there, he met with a young lady to whom he became fervently attached. The passion which he conceived for her has given a color to the subsequent circumstances of his life. After having resided in the country for a short time, he returned to the metropolis. There, however, he found it impossible to remain at rest, separated as he was from the object of his affections. He quitted London, thereby incurring considerable sacrifices, for the purpose of rejoining his mistress. His friends exclaimed against such conduct; nevertheless, he persisted in his determination. He found the lady disposed to favor his addresses, and indulged in the most sanguine anticipations of happiness. These, however, were doomed to be disappointed: the lady's friends opposed the connection, and at her father's instance she sent Bayntun a letter, requesting him to abandon all thoughts of uniting his fate with hers. Naturally of impetuous passions, the unfortunate man was powerfully excited on receiving a dismissal in this manner. His first idea pointed to self destruction. Subsequently he abandoned that intention, or, more properly speaking, modified it. Reluctant to put an end to his life by his own hand, lest, according to his own expression, "he should destroy body and soul," he nevertheless determined to commit an offence which should render his life forfeited to the laws of his country, and (as he supposed) cause him to perish on the scaffold. He communicated his resolution to the young lady in a letter couched in the most passionate terms, at the same time bidding her an eternal farewell. This communication was of a very recent date, and he had no sooner forwarded it than, providing himself with implements for the purpose, he proceeded to the hay ricks in question, at two o'clock in the open day, and set them on fire.—Having done this, he went to a constable, told him the offence he had committed, and voluntarily surrendered himself. This occurred so recently as Tuesday se'nnight. The constable took the prisoner into custody, and brought him before a Magistrate, to whom he confessed what he had done in the most explicit manner,—admitting the motives which had actuated him in the course he had taken. The prisoner disclaimed any malicious feelings towards the owners of the property which he had set on fire, and protested that so far from being influenced by such inducements, he did not even know their names. He stated that he was "tired of life," and having been grievously disappointed in his dearest expectations, acted as he did, in order to free himself from what he felt to be an intolerable burden.

The facts connected with the commission of the offence having been clearly proved by the evidence adduced by Mr. Gunning, on the part of the prosecution,

The Jury, without hesitation, found the prisoner—Guilty. Judgment of death was recorded, but the actual sentence was not pronounced.

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### MUNSTER CIRCUIT.

ENNIS, AUG. 6.—John Hogan was indicted under a new act of Parliament, for having a forged thirty-shilling note of the Bank of Ireland in his possession, without being able to give a lawful excuse for it.

A policeman proved that he arrested the prisoner on a charge of robbery, and when proceeding to search him, the prisoner put his hand in his waistcoat pocket and pulled out a thirty shilling note, saying, Here is all I have, a forged thirty shilling note, which I got awhile ago from Edwards, the publican, to light a pipe.

A clerk from the bank of Ireland proved the note to be a forgery.

The prisoner called Robert Edwards, who appeared to be what is generally called hearty here—that is, midway between sobriety and actual drunkenness.—Now, please your Lordship, if you leave it all to myself, I'll tell you how it happened. It is I that am in fault. I got that forged note from a man who is dead four years, and who refused to take it back from me because he was a rogue. This boy here in the dock came to my house one day and was going to light a pipe. Be easy, said I, for a while, and I'll give you what you never lighted a pipe with before, a forged note, and took out the note—that's the whole truth.

Mr. G. BENNETT, for the prosecution.—Would you know the note again?

Witness.—I would.

The note was here shown him, but, after trying to read a name, by placing it in every position between him and the light, he said his sight was rather dim that morning.

Mr. BENNETT.—You ought to see better than ever, for you see double.

Witness (in a fit of laughter.)—Ah, Mr. Lawyer, none of your hoaxing. Now look there for M.C., which stands for Michael Cormack, who gave me that note. (The initials were found on the note.)

Mr. BENNETT.—Who was present when you gave the note?—My wife; but I ought not to say that, for I have many wives.

Was your head as clear then as it is now?—Oh, say nothing about heads, for you have a terrible big noddle. You talk too much, and ought to put a stop to your clapper. You think yourself very clever, but I am a match for you. What a pity it is that I was not brought up to the bar.

COUNSEL.—You may go down, Sir. If you go on as you do you will be soon fit to be called to the bar.—(Laughter.)

The prisoner was acquitted.

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### A KING AND HIS WIG.

Dr. George Horne was a man of unaffected piety, cheerful temper, great learning, and, notwithstanding his propensity to jesting, dignified manners. He was much beloved in Magdalen College, of which he was President; the chief complaint against him being that he did not reside the whole of the time in every year that the statutes required. He resigned his headship on being promoted from the Deanery of Canterbury to the See of Norwich; the alleged reason was the incompatability of the duties, though other heads of houses, when made Bishops, have retained their academical situations. He never manifested the least ill humour himself, and repressed it, but with gentleness, in others. Having engaged in a party at whist, merely because he was wanted to make up the number, and playing indifferently ill, as he forewarned his partner would be the case, he replied to the angry question, "What reason could you possibly have, Mr. President, for playing that card?" "None upon earth, I assure you." On the morning, when news was received in College of the death of one of the Fellows, a good companion, a *bon vivant*, Horne met with another Fellow, an especial friend of the defunct, and began to condole with him:—"We have lost poor L——." "Ah! Mr. President, I may well say I could have spared a better man." "Meaning *me*, I suppose!" said Horne, with an air that, by its pleasantry, put to flight the other's grief. I was talking with Henry James Pye, late Poet Laureat, when he happened to mention the name of Mr. P., a Gentleman of Berkshire, and M. P., I think, for Reading "That is the man," said I, "who d——d the King's wig in the very presence of his Majesty; with great credit, however, to his own loyalty, and very much to the amusement of the King." "I do not well see how that could be." "You shall hear a story which our President (Pye had been a Gentleman Commoner of Magdalen College) told at his own table. The King was out a hunting: P—— was in, and of, the field: the King's horse fell; the King was thrown from the saddle, and his hat and wig were thrown to a little distance from him; he got on his feet again immediately, and began to look about for the hat and wig, which he did not readily see, being, as we all know, short-sighted. P——, very much alarmed by the accident, rides up in great haste and arrives at the moment when the King is peering about and saying to the attendants, "Where's my wig? where's my wig!" P—— cries out, "D—n your wig! is your Majesty safe?"

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The town of Spalding has, within the last few days, been highly excited by a discovery which shocks the feelings to contemplate. Two children, the eldest two more than six years old, were left as orphans, (the father emigrating to America, and the mother dead), to the care of their aunt, a woman whose name we at present forbear to mention. A considerable sum of money was left by the father for the support of these children, but they soon fell ill, and the boy was released from his miserable situation by a humane gentleman of Spalding, who, much to his credit, took the child home, and procured medical advice. The other child was so dreadfully emaciated that a surgeon pronounced her incurable. For two months the poor little sufferer was not allowed to rise from its bed. At length distressing rumours got abroad, some of the neighbours went in, and, when they examined the child, found she was actually confined to the bed *by ropes tied round her legs!* This account spread rapidly, and the infant was taken to Spalding, a

dreadful objects of examination, scarcely bearing the appearance of a human being. She was covered with plasters from head to foot, partly, it is thought, to conceal the blows of her inhuman relatives. By kind treatment, however, she rapidly recovered, and is now nearly restored to health. The uncle and aunt of the child were imprudent enough to visit Spalding yesterday, but were glad to make a hasty retreat, amid the hootings and revilings of an incensed populace.

Died, at Haregills, near Ecclesfechan, last week, Mrs. Carruthers, an old lady of eccentric habits. At all booksellers' shops, and particularly those who kept circulating libraries, she was a constant and unwearied attender for upwards of the last 30 years; and such was her eagerness that hundreds over hundreds of times has she been seen on her migrations to a distant library, seated on an old shelty, industriously reading. For many years previous to her death she had become so fond of reading when riding, and so averse to read in any other position, that when the weather was stormy that she could not travel from home, she has been known to mount her Highland pony in her own barn, and read there, it moving round the barn.

*A mouse's nest with five hundred pounds.*—A rich farmer in Yorkshire lately placed a roll of bank notes, amounting to 500*l.*, amongst lumber in an old closet; thinking they would be secure from thieves, from the absence of any suspicion that any thing valuable could be found in such a situation. Some time after he went, as rich men will, to look at his hoard, and see that all was safe, when to his great dismay he found that his treasure had vanished. For a time he was all amazement, as he had constantly kept the key himself; but on close inspection a mouse hole was found near the place of deposit. The poor mouse's castle was instantly stormed, when it was discovered she had applied the notes to make a nest, which was at the moment occupied by her young progeny. With a palpitating heart the farmer saw the state of his notes, which had been reduced by the little builder to fragments; but—and it is not the least singular part of the account—so careful had she been of her materials, that not a particle was lost, and the farmer, after due exercise of diligence, was overjoyed at being able to make good his claim for the full value of the materials employed by the extravagant little architect in the construction of her costly dwelling.

A solicitor of Penzance has absconded, after having robbed that neighborhood to the amount of between 30,000*l.* and 40,000*l.* The Rev. Mr. Stevens, a highly respectable clergyman of Ludgvan, was one of the sufferers to the amount of 10,000*l.* The accused was considered a man of first rate eminence, and was consequently appointed agent to several gentlemen having estates in that county. It has been ascertained that he has committed four forgeries on two and also anticipated some of that gentleman's rent. The most extraordinary circumstance attending his robbery of Mr. Stevens is that he carried on a system of forgery for ten years, keeping a debtor and creditor's account in an imitated hand, as if it was the banker's book, and giving the reverend gentleman credit for 10,000*l.*, while he had drawn by forgeries every sixpence except about 400*l.*

A new light and cheap drab-coloured hat, long used in Ireland, has been introduced this summer into London, and has got much into vogue, composed entirely of lamb and rabbit wool, without any beaver. Some of the beaver hatters, fearful of its success injuring their trade, have hit upon the expedient of giving away a number of the new-fashioned hats among coalheavers, cads, beggars, &c. to shame genteel people out of wearing them. Among others, the well-known black in Tottenham-court-road sports one of these white toppers.

MAGNIFICENT WHITE MOSS ROSE.—There is at present growing at Skeningford Hall, near Ripon, the seat of Colonel Dalton, a beautiful white moss rose tree, covering upwards of 126 square feet of wall; it has upon it 980 flowers and buds, namely, 244 flowered, 276 in flower, and 460 buds to flower, all perfect and as white as snow. It is believed that this plant cannot be equalled in the kingdom, either for its size or the number and perfection of its flowers.

A clergyman, who officiates in the diocese of Winchester, was lately complained of by some of his parishioners, that he, the vicar, preached sermons not exceeding fifteen minutes in length. The Bishop admonished the clergyman to preach sermons of greater length. The obedient vicar, on the next Sunday, preached a sermon two hours long, which set all the congregation gaping. On the ensuing Sunday, after reading the lessons, he retired and placed the keys in his pocket, and ascending the pulpit, informed his audience of the fact, that he should preach to them for three hours. This he did, and his hearers afterwards besought him to return to his pristine mode of preaching.—*Cheltenham Chronicle.*

The following statement of the number of horses, carriages, &c., which passed through Hardyman's gate on the 18th instant from Ascot races, may be depended on as being correct: Carriages drawn by four horses, 182; carriages drawn by two horses, 860; carriages drawn by one horse 866; total, 1,908 carriages; horses 5,225; supposed number of people 12,267. When we consider the number of roads which lead from Ascot Heath, and find that the above number of carriages, &c. passed *along* this road *alone*, we think that Townshend was not altogether wrong in stating that there must have been 200,000 persons on the course on the *grand* day!—*London paper.*

A Bourgomaster of the Netherlands lately invited the young Empress of Brazil to a feast which he proposed to give the next day. "No, no!" said the young Princess suddenly, "do a better thing—feed the poor. Here are ten thousand florins to distribute, in addition to the sum you intended for my fete." Her journey has been frequently distinguished by similar acts of benevolence.—*Constitutionnel.*

Three young men of Auneau, in the department of the Eure and Loire, were condemned, a few days ago, to be sent to the galleys for life, and branding, for an attempt to commit a rape. The disproportion between the penalty for this offence when committed alone, and that when committed by two or more, is a striking feature in the French code. In the former case it is mere imprisonment—in the latter it is the galleys for life.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

A husbandman in the neighborhood of Lyons has at this time growing on the same plan', and each presenting the same degree of ripeness, black grapes, white grapes, peaches, and apricots.

A young lady, with a fortune of 80,000 francs, offers her hand (by advertisment) to any young gentleman who sings well, takes no snuff, is addicted to the domestic virtues, and has a fortune equal to her own! All these desiderata being present, she is not particular as to his personal beauty!

Count Daru died a few days ago of apoplexy, at his country seat near Paris. He was one of Napoleon's Intendant-Generals, and author of a "History of Venice." It was of Count Daru that Napoleon said, when speaking of him at St. Helena, "Daru is as laborious as an ox and as brave as a lion."—Count Daru has been Minister at Berlin since the Peace.

A cabinet maker at Geneva has invented what he calls a safety table. Any one unacquainted with the secret springs, who should attempt to force it to take out money or other articles, would be instantly seized by hands of iron; loud music announces the forced captivity for five minutes, and when this ceases six pistols go off and kill the robber, if no one arrives in time to save his life.


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## ARZROUM, OR ERZERUM.

*Mr. Samuel C. Atkinson:*—Receiving the Evening Post of the 10th instant, my eye was quickly arrested by the name of this Asiatic city, and more particularly by the observations which followed, commencing thus:—"The population of this Asiatic city, Erzerum, or Arzroum, captured about the end of last June, by the Russian General Paskevitch, is rated in some of our papers, on the authority of Darby's Gazetteer, at only 30,000," &c.

The writer then goes on to show, from various authorities, that Erzerum must contain a much larger number of inhabitants than I have stated. It is not with a view to reply to a remark which does not appear to have been made with any ill nature, that I solicit the insertion of this communication in your paper,—but to put the public on their guard against exaggerated statements of Turkish cities; and to show also, how very discrepant are the authorities on which either European or American Geographers must depend for all Mahometan countries.

When arranging the second edition of my Dictionary, I felt anxious to throw as much light as possible on Turkish Geography, both in Europe and Asia; but I very soon found, that with all the aid I could derive from Malte Brun, that the task was hopeless, in regard to the most important articles. The general articles, Greece and Turkey, I compiled from the best material I could procure; and added many articles respecting Greece particularly. With the farther aid of Hobhouse and other travellers, I had a faint light to guide me in Europe; but in Asia, all was darkness. The very article Arzroum, I had intended to write; but, for the following reasons, abandoned as hopeless.

When Carey and Son published their octavo edition of Murier's travels in Persia and Asiatic Turkey, I was employed by Mr. Mathew Carey to arrange the Index of the London Quarto to suit the octavo edition. When I came to the article Arzroum, I was struck with the high estimate, made by that gentleman, of its population. Mr. Morier landed at Bushire, on the Persian gulf, and passed through Persis by Schiraaz, Ispahan, Casbin, Tahiran, Sultania, and Tauris, to Erzerum. Recent from the desolation of Persia, it was probable his mind was in favor of the Armenian; which was no doubt in any I would have, however, used his authority; but on comparing his estimates with those of others, I found even a guess at accuracy unattainable.

Under the head of Arzroum, in Rees' Cyclopedia, it is stated:—"Of the inhabitants, they count 18,000 Turks; of whom two-thirds are Janizaries, 6000 Armenians, and 400 Greeks."

Brewster's Cyclopedia, under the same article, states:—"According to Mr. McDonald Kinnier, the population of the city was about 100,000; of whom 15,000 were Armenians, the rest Turks, with the exception of 200 or 300 Greeks. The author of the '*Journal*,' who accompanied the French Legation in 1807, 1808, makes the population 130,000, and says, that 500 of them were Armenian Catholics."

It must be obvious, that with such discordant material from eye witnesses, it was folly to attempt a decision; and, in my first edition, I left the article as I found it. In the arrangement of the second edition, I had the benefit of the Boston edition of Malte Brun; and the subjoined extract is what that author states of Erzroom, as he spells the name.

"Erzroom, one of the bulwarks of the Ottoman empire on the east, has walls built of clay hardened in the sun. It contains 25,000 inhabitants, of whom 8,000 are Armenians."

One of the invaluable qualities of Malte Brun as a Geographer, was the modest and philosophic caution against high statements, and his manly acknowledgement of ignorance where evidence did not come within his reach, stamps a value on his work.

With no desire to protect any estimate contained in my Gazetteer, I now venture the bold hypothesis, that when a real enumeration of the inhabitants of Arzroum is made, that the actual resident population will fall far under one hundred thousand; and I support the hypothesis by the following comparative view of other cities of Asiatic Turkey, from Malte Brun:—That author gives to Tocat 40,000, Scutari of Bithynia 30,000, Bursa, or Prusa, 50,000. Of Angora, he says:—"It is supposed to contain a population of 80,000 souls. Dr. Pococke made them 100,000; Mr. Kinnear, only 20,000." Kutaish, the ancient Cotyæum, is stated to have 10,000 horses, and more than 30,000 inhabitants. Tarsus 30,000 souls; Smyrna 120,000; Oifa 30,000, or 40,000; Bagdat 80,000; Bassa, or Bassora, 20,000. Damascus, he says, "may amount to 100,000."

Thus, in all the range of Asiatic Turkey, except Smyrna, not one city is supposed to contain above 100,000 inhabitants, by the most accredited Geographer of the age. And I would have been sustained by that Geographer in giving to Arzroum only 25,000 inhabitants. Now let us see how far Travellers and Geographers are of accord, in regard to the population of Constantinople itself.

"Dalloway supposes that there are 88,185 houses, and 400,000 inhabitants in Constantinople. Eton diminishes the last number to 280,000. Kinsbergen increases it to 600,000, but includes the population of Galata and Pera. Andreossy concludes, from the consumption of bread, that the number of souls amounts to 597,700," &c.

Here the inquiring reader has his choice in estimating the population of so much talked of a city as Constantinople, between 280,000 and 600,000: and though I have been thirty years employed on the subject, must confess an utter ignorance of the data which could determine the question. That city stands on a point of land, having a rude approach to a triangle. The side next the Marmora about three miles, and that along the harbour of the Golden Horn nearly the same. On the land side from the Seven Towers to the palace of Blaquerne, two and a half miles, the surface say four square miles, and including that of Pera, Galata, Pachs, Topkana, &c. five square miles. To admit, therefore, the lowest estimate, every square mile must sustain nearly 80,000 persons.

The facts are melancholy and humiliating to the christian nations of Europe and Western Asia, but as they are facts demand our assent. The Turks entered the Asiatic part of Christendom about A. D. 1030, and they entered as destroyers. For the long period of 780 years this band of Scythian warriors have been permitted to trample on the cross and on humanity. They have made immense regions, once blooming in all that embellish civilization, a waste, and literally, Mysia, Caria, Lycia, Phrygia, Bithynia, Pamphilia, Cilicia, Cappadocia, Pontus, Armenia, Pera Armenia, Adiabena, Mesopotamia, Osrhene, Syria and Palestine, are to be rediscovered. During the painful period, comprising *twenty-six generations of men!* the fairest forms of christian people have been incessantly sold in public markets to satiate the worst appetites of Mahometan conquerors. Let any one turn to their respective history, and he will find that long before Constantinople was taken by the Turks from the Greeks, that more than one treaty stipulated a SLAVE market for the former by the latter nation in that city. Even now, at the moment when the very existence of Turkish power is menaced, this traffic in *tears* and *blood* is unmitigated. Societies have been formed, and are forming in Europe and the United States, to meliorate and to ultimately abolish slavery; and in both Europe and America the perpetuity of this scourge is most devoutly desired by every person who advocates the cause of Turkey. Prayers are put up for the spread of the gospel, and those prayers mingled with orisons in favor of the bulwark, and by far the most ferocious section of Mahometism.

This great revolution which now seems tending to restore the fine regions of Armenia and Asia Minor to christianity and civilization, is in the minds of court politicians to be settled, not by reference to the cause of Greek and Armenian christians, the rightful possessors of the countries they have so long cultivated for their oppressors, but with reference to reasons of state in London and Paris. The day is dawning, however, we may hope, when Smyrna, Kutaish, Tocat, Tarsus, Arzroum, Bagdat, Bassora and Damascus, may vie with London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Koningsburg, &c., in all that can exalt human reason. The time is approaching when geography may be enabled to establish some approach to certainty on regions better known to Strabo and Ptolemy, than to Malte Brun or Mannert.

WILLIAM DARBY.

* Malte Brun, Vol. VI, Page 182.

## EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

There were 67 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week, of whom 25 were of adults and 42 children, 25 under one year of age—8 of the above were from the alms-house, and 8 people of color.

The deaths in New-York, during the past week, amounted to 90; viz. 37 men, 13 women, 25 boys and 25 girls—of whom 40 were under five years of age.

The deaths in Baltimore during last week were 29—males, 17—females, 12, of whom 12 were under five years of age.

The Commissioners of the Incorporated District of the Northern Liberties, met on Tuesday the 20th instant, and elected ISAAC W. NORRIS, Esq. President of the Board for the ensuing year.

A child about ten years old fell in the river at South street wharf on Saturday morning last, and but for the prompt exertions of Mr. CLARK CHATHAM, who jumped in to his assistance, must have been drowned. A number of gentlemen witnessed this noble act of Mr. Chatham, who is a carter in the employ of Mr. Brown, and take pleasure in bearing testimony to his disinherited benevolence; we understand this is the *fourth* child he has saved this season.

Official returns from 26 counties give Mr. Wolf a majority of 29,392.

A new bank, with a capital of $500,000, which goes into operation at the commencement of the coming year, no insolvent having, with knowledge of his own insolvency, given "a preference for an antecedent debt to any creditor," shall be entitled to a discharge.

George R. Gilmer is elected Governor of Georgia, and Henry G. Lamar has probably been chosen to succeed Mr. Gilmer in Congress.

On Saturday, in the U. S. Circuit Court at Boston, six seamen of the ship Plato were convicted of an attempt to revolt, and sentenced to a fine of five dollars each, with imprisonment for sixty days. Five others were convicted of a similar crime on board the ship Ganges. Two were sentenced to five dollars and sixty days, the rest to two dollars and ten days.

The Governor of Tennessee recommends the revision of the criminal code of that state, which, he says, is too bloody to be executed.

The annual expenditure of the state of Vermont, including salaries, schools, prisons, &c. is under 52,000 dollars; 40,000 being the amount raised by taxes.

The Edgefield Carolinian says that the district continues healthy; but that not more than half a crop of cotton will be made in the upper country, the rot being very prevalent.

The editor of the Crawford Messenger has received a potatoe which weighs 64 ounces.

The next legislature will be petitioned to erect a new county out of a part of Venango, Crawford, Erie and Warren counties.

Mr. Brown, our late Minister to France, has taken passage, for himself and family, in the packet ship Sully, Capt. Macy, which was to sail from Havre on the 1st of October. Gen. Scott and family had also engaged passage in the same vessel.

Cobbett says, boasting of his services to Great Britain, "The treaty with America, every one said, would not have been ratified by the Senate, if it had not been for me. It was *my treaty*, rather than the treaty of Mr. Jay and Lord Grenville."

In Jefferson county, Alabama, recently, a Mr. Buchanan entered his dwelling and found Mrs. B. hanging by a skein of yarn, having just kicked the chair from under her. Instead of cutting her down, he went to a distant neighbour, a mile off, and informed him of it, alleging that it was contrary to law to cut her down!

It is mentioned the Cherokees intend presenting a memorial to Congress to protect them from the operation of the Georgia laws.

The exhibition of the American Institute at New York, closed on Saturday evening. The room was crowded till the last. It is said that $2000 was received at the door, and that 30,000 persons visited the Hall.

It is reported that orders have been received at the Navy Yard, to fit out for sea with all expedition, the Brandywine frigate, and another vessel of war now in New York.

The whole number of *patents* granted by the United States, from 1790 to the year 1828 inclusive, is *fifteen thousand two hundred and fifteen.*

A fire which lately occurred in Gardiner, Me. was arrested by the spirited exertions of the ladies, who assisted in the line in passing the buckets.

All over the south east part of Persia, to within a few miles of the Persian Gulf, the air is so dry, that the brightest steel may be laid bare to the atmosphere, at all hours, without the slightest shade in its brilliancy. To find a rose with a sparkle of dew upon it from March to September, would be regarded almost equal to a miracle.

M. Thionville, a Frenchman, has announced, in a French paper, that he has at length succeeded in making malleable glass.

The Frederick Citizen states that a Linen Spinning Machine is now constructing by a person of that town, which is designed to be an improvement upon the machine which has been in use for a number of years past in England.

The Susquehanna Division of the Pennsylvania Canal is completed, and the water has been introduced for a distance of 27 miles without the occurrence of the least break or defect in the works. Boats, with parties of pleasure, are frequently passing from Sunsbury and Northumberland.

It is said that the ruin which would be consequent on the sale of the fine wardrobe, splendid scenery, glasses, chandeliers, and decorations of Covent Garden Theatre, is likely to be averted by the interference of three or four persons of high rank and consideration.

Mr. J. T. M'Cleur, lately of the Paymaster's department of the United States, has invented an apparatus, by means of which he is enabled to remain, during pleasure, under water.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post proposes a new mode of blasting rocks, by which, besides the rapidity of clearing, stone can be obtained of any size or shape. He substitutes fulminating silver, in charging, for powder, and fires a great number of blasts at the same instant by means of electricity.

A Savings Bank has been organised at Haverhill, in Massachusetts.

The Baltimore Gazette mentions that passage has been taken for the French company, in a vessel which is to sail on Monday.

It is said to be a fact, that neither the small pox, measles, hooping cough, or scarlet fever, have ever been known either in New South Wales or Van Diemen's Land, or the Sandwich Islands.

A gentleman of the Bar in Yorkville appends to his invitation for professional patronage the following dexterous *nota bene* to his Customers in a previous line of business. "☞ Many of my Blacksmith accounts remain unpaid; some since 1820. How much longer ought I to wait?"

Nathaniel Williams, one of the Circuit Judges of Tennessee, has been arraigned before the House of Representatives of that State, on charges of official misconduct—which, if found of sufficient consistency, will lead to his impeachment.

There are 394,254 bushels of salt made at Barnstable, Mass. yearly.

It is estimated that New England contains about 500,000 spindles in their factories.

The New Orleans Bee, of September 20th, says:—"The Spanish squadron, with troops who were stationed at the Turn, (near our city,) sailed yesterday from the Balize, for Tampico. Com. Laborde is on board the 74."

The Quebec Gazette of the 8th inst. speaks of the weather as being very fine at that place, but the nights are cold and ice is generally formed. On the night of the 2d inst. sufficient snow fell to give a white appearance to the whole country around.

A correspondent of the New England Farmer, has tried the qualities of milk from 9 different cows, at his farm, by the Lactometer, and ascertained that the difference in quality is much greater than farmers generally suppose. He found that the cream from the cow which gave the best milk was worth 6 times as much as that from the cow which gave the poorest milk, the quantity of milk being equal.

Dr. Howe, in a letter from the Isthmus of Corinth, dated 10th July, observes that he considers Greece "entirely dependent on the will of the European cabinets for the form of her government, for the course of her policy, nay, for her very political existence."

At Glasgow, recently, at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a bridge with masonic honors, three thousand Freemasons walked in procession, and the crowd assembled on the occasion was computed at 70,000 persons.

A Providence paper mentions, that Miss Frances Wright, the Lecturer, will shortly leave that town for St. Domingo, to carry to that island a number of negro slaves, which she has purchased for the purpose of manumission.

A lady, of the city of Boston, has been presented with a fine handkerchief, hemmed with great neatness and exactness, by a Miss who [illegible] sides at the Hartford Asylum. Pains are taken to improve her mind by the avenues of the remaining senses—It is presumed she can read raised letters, by the touch, and also write.

The steam boat Missouri, Capt. Culver, left St. Louis, Mo. Sept. 28, for New-Orleans, with her barge and four flat boats in tow!—all loaded—the latter having on board upwards of 100 horses.

The Nantucket Inquirer gives the following logical reasons for the town not being lighted: "When oil is dull in market, the people cannot afford the expense of lighting up the town; and when it is brisk it cannot be supposed that those who have it, will withhold it from a good market."

The Geneva Gazette suggests the propriety of establishing associations for the purpose of discountenancing the smoking and chewing of tobacco.

It is ascertained by an accurate estimate, that the pressure of the wind upon thirteen sails, when set, comprising the suit of the North Carolina 74, is equal to the weight of 20,785 pounds avoirdupois, nearly 10 1-2 tons. The number of square yards of canvas, upon which this pressure operates is 26,022.

There is not, it said, a single rial in the Mexican Treasury.

The Duke of Clarence, the heir presumptive to the crown of England, completed his sixty-fourth year on the 20th of August.

Three Apples from the farm of Capt. Barber, near Annapolis, were recently left at the office of the Maryland Gazette, weighing *fifteen* ounces each. And an Egg Plant which weighed ten pounds and a half. The last was from the garden of Mr. R. Harwood, and is considered of size and weight hitherto unexampled.

The Providence Journal mentions that the late failures in that quarter have thrown into the hands of assignees a large amount of property in Cotton factories. The creditors are urging the sale, the assignees are deferring it in the hope of obtaining a better price than at present in the depressed state of market they can possibly expect. Some thirty or forty spindles are in this condition, and if a sale were now forced, it is thought that they must be disposed of at prices less than nominal.

At a Regimental Review in Middleborough, Mass. on Friday, we learn that Joseph Swift, jr. of Middleborough, was instantly killed by the discharge of a musket, not known to contain a ball by the person who discharged it. This melancholy event furnishes an additional argument against these useless parades.

The Navy Commissioners advertises that proposals will be received until the 22d inst. for furnishing 13,769 yards of cotton canvas, of the best quality, to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Gosport.

## THE CITY LEGISLATURE.

The Members of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia assembled last Friday morning in their respective Chambers, when

JOHN M. SCOTT, Esquire, was re-chosen President of the Select Council, and THOMAS BRADFORD, jun. Esq. Clerk.

JOSHUA PERCIVAL, Esq. was elected President of the Common Council, and NATHAN R. POTTS, Esquire, Clerk.

Messrs. HALE, CUTHBERT, BOYD, and HORN of the Select Council, and Messrs. JONES, TROTH, GENHARD, and J. PRICE WETHERILL of the Common Council, were appointed Members of the Watering Committee.

Mr. THOMAS H. YOUNG was re-appointed Messenger of the two Councils.

Mrs. LYDIA R. BAILEY was re-elected Printer to the two Councils.

At the election of the Mayor, on Tuesday, by the SELECT and COMMON COUNCILS, the following was the vote:—

For *Mr. Milnor*,—Messrs. Cuthbert, Hale, Miller, Scott, Thompson, Read, Donaldson, Graff, Gerhard, Hart, Jones, Keyser, Percival, Price, Rawle, Troth, Walmsley—17.

For *Mr. Richards*,—Messrs. Boyd, Duane, Horn, Kittera, Neff, Worrell, Baker, Bonner, Johnson, Knauss, Massey, Lippincott, Roberts, J. P. Wetherill—14.

For *Mr. John Swift*,—S. P. Wetherill—1.

At seven Saturday morning last, the steamboat WILLIAM PENN left this city, to convey a large number of gentlemen to the CHESAPEAKE and DELAWARE CANAL, to join the directors in celebrating the opening of that great work.—The Directors, by whom the boat had been chartered, were accompanied by the Mayor and Councils of this city, the *Washington Greys* and the *Philadelphia Greys*, and many highly respectable individuals, including strangers of distinction. Two other steamboats assisted in conveying the company. They arrived at DELAWARE CITY between 10 and 11; when the directors and their guests, leaving the steamboats, proceeded in barges through the CANAL till they reached the waters of the CHESAPEAKE, between 2 and 3. The barges arrived at Delaware city, on their return, between 6 and 7, and the steamboats reached this city about midnight. Salutes were fired from Fort Delaware, from the U. S. schooner Ranger, at St. George's lock, and by the Boston brig Scioto at the summit Level Bridge.

On board the William Penn, the company sat down, about 7 in the evening, to an abundant and elegant repast. Two accidents occurred during the day. At St. George's Lock, on the return, one of the Washington Greys fell into the Canal. A member of the other corps sprang in to assist him; and both were in great danger until Colonel John Swift, with remarkable presence of mind, jumped to the shore, seized a board, with which he swam out, and gave effectual aid to both.

Near Newcastle, on the passage up the river, the steamboat ran foul of a small schooner or sloop. The master of the latter, incautiously throwing his left hand over the side as the vessels met, received so much injury that immediate amputation of the fingers was found necessary. This was performed by a medical gentleman on board the William Penn, who, with commendable care, had taken with him a case of surgical instruments. The sum of about one hundred and forty dollars was at once collected for the sufferer.

Two addresses were delivered during the day; one on the Canal by the Chairman of the Committee of arrangements, the other at the table, by Mr. Nicholas Biddle. It is needless to say that the reception of both was most cordial.

## IMPORTANT TO MARYLAND.

The Editors of Papers on the waters of the Chesapeake, would confer an important service to their readers by circulating the fact, that the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, now in complete operation for vessels drawing seven feet water, will afford the means of obtaining for their *Wood* an excellent market in Philadelphia; and much better prices than they have been accustomed to at Baltimore.

Owing to the inadequate supply of Coal, Wood is daily rising here. Pine now commands $4 per cord: Oak, $3 50: and Hickory, $7. The toll charged on Wood by the Canal Company is only 50 cents per cord. For their return cargoes, they would find an excellent supply of first quality of Limestone and Lime at the Schuylkill wharves, and in their immediate neighborhood. The Brickmakers would gladly exchange their Brick for the article they now much need, Pine and Oak.

The NEW YORK AMERICAN says, of the DELAWARE and HUDSON CANAL and RAIL ROAD—"It is with great pleasure we learn that this work is completed, and at present in full and successful operation. Gentlemen who came passengers in the packet boat Luther Bradish, from Honesdale, (a flourishing village at the termination of the canal and the commencement of the rail road,) inform us that the operations of the rail road fully answer the expectations of the Engineers. The quantity of coal forwarded daily since the beginning of last week, has been 120 tons, and that quantity will be augmented before the 1st of November to 180. The supply of boats is adequate to its transportation on the canal, and there is reason to believe that our citizens will be supplied with one thousand tons per week during the remainder of the time that the canal continues open. Large quantities of coal have been recently uncovered at Carbondale, of a quality superior to any which has been heretofore sent to market.

NEW YORK, Oct 19.

A HAWKER OUTWITTED.—On Saturday at dinner time, a hawker called at a dwelling which happened to be that of a dry good merchant, and offered to sell some merino shawls, of which he had several. The gentleman did not wish to buy any himself, but remarked that he had an acquaintance in the Park, who he presumed would like to take a number; and that if it was desired, he would accompany him to the place. The hawker accepted the offer with all thankfulness,—walked off with his guide,—and was quickly introduced to Mr. Justice Hopson, whose wants were equal to his utmost expectations,—for without stopping to dispute about prices, he took the whole lot.—*N. Y. Journal of Com.*

A daring attempt was made at a little before seven o'clock last evening, to set fire to the house of Mr. Ralph Olmstead, No. 131 Liberty street, near Greenwich street. The family were at church, leaving no person at home but the servants and a young child. A fellow was seen, by a neighbor opposite to enter the front door, and shortly after to come out again; and, after proceeding a short distance, he commenced a cry of "Fire." He had rifled the sideboard of some plate, &c. and with a candle, taken from the mantlepiece; set fire to an Indian straw mat in the entry, which was soon in a blaze. The mat was thrown into the street by the neighbors, and was soon consumed. A few moments delay would have rendered the safety of the building precarious. The designing villain eluded pursuit.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

A brig of 300 tons, which returned to port a few days since leaky, was taken upon the Screw Dock with all her cargo in, the leak discovered and repaired, and the vessel was afloat in an hour and a half. The expense in this case was a little over one hundred dollars. By the old process for performing the same operation it would have been necessary to discharge the cargo, the vessel would have been detained several days, and the expense would have been 7 or 800 dollars.—*Mer. Adv.*

On Thursday last, some old silver was offered for sale by a boy whose manner and actions excited suspicion, and he was accordingly conducted to the Police office. His examination induced one of the officers to proceed to the place named as his residence, where he discovered a variety of goods which the possessors were unable to account for. While he was in the house, two physicians came in, who were sent for to examine a wound which one of the inmates had received from a nail, in his leg, above the knee. This in connexion with the other circumstances, confirmed his belief that their occupation was not the most honest and peacable, and that the interests of public justice required that they should take up their residence in Bridewell until a further examination could be made. The tenants of the house, consisting of two men, two women and a boy, were forthwith transported to the prison. Upon a further search, silver, plate, crockery, and other articles were found, which, when brought to the police office, and shown, were immediately recognised as having been stolen from the houses above mentioned.—One of the men had on a hat and shoes, which were taken from the house fired in Hudson street.—*Jour. of Com.*

A NEST OF HOUSE ROBBERS BROKEN UP.—Through the activity of the persons having lost property, and particularly the vigilance of our valuable police officer, Mr. Hays, the gang of daring house robbers that have committed such depredations in our city, have been discovered in Charlton-street, and six of the villains are now in Bridewell. Among the articles recovered is the plate stolen from the house of Mr. Silas E. Burrows, No. 15 Le Roy Place. A trunk, with the initials M. B. in brass nails on the top, was found early this morning in a lot between Broadway and Bowery Hill, near 13th street. It had been broken open, and the contents taken out.—*N. York Ev. Post.*

The celebration of the annual Cattle Show at Brighton, is thus humorously described by the Editor of the Boston Courier:—The annual fair and show of monstrosities, comprising a medley of great cattle, great vegetables, great crowds and great curiosity, took place yesterday at Brighton. It is unnecessary to expatiate upon the sonorous grunt and the melodious bray, the extraordinary altitude or the sleek rotundity of the pomped-up quadrupeds, who were patiently *being looked at*, or the divers and manifest qualifications of the biped lookers. It is sufficient to say for the information of those abroad, that the day was delightful; and for the information of those who were unable to wonder in *propria personæ*, that the company was of the same kith and kin as that of previous years.

From the New Bedford Mercury.

A COUNTERFEITER DETECTED.—A person calling his name Leonard Foster, was apprehended in North Bridgewater on Monday last. He had in his possession three hundred and fifty-four dollars in spurious bills, of the following denominations, viz:—74 $3 bills, Cranston Bank, R. I., the principal part of them dated March 20, 1827—51 $2 bills, Franklin Bank, at Chepatchet, R. I. dated July 9, 1826; a part blue and others on white paper—3 $10 bills, Marble Manufacturing Company, N. Y. dated Jan. 1, 1829. It is supposed that a considerable number of bills of these descriptions have been put in circulation in the towns of Bridgewater, Middleborough and Rochester.

MAINE WITHOUT A GOVERNOR.—By the death of Governor Lincoln, this State is left without a Governor. The President of the Senate has been appointed a Post Master, and is consequently disqualified from holding an office under the State, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives has recently been chosen a member of Congress.—*Providence Daily Advertiser.*

From the Upper Canada Colonial Advocate, Oct. 13.

A LEAP OVER THE FALLS.—On Wednesday, the 7th inst. the celebrated Sam Patch actually leaped over the Falls of Niagara into the vast abyss below. A ladder was projected from Goat Island 40 feet down, on which Sam walked out, clad in white, and with great deliberation put his hands close to his side and jumped from the platform into the *midst of that vast gulf* of foaming waters from which none of human kind had ever before emerged in life. Sam, however, furnished in his own person an extraordinary proof of the power which self-possession, joined with determined resolution, gives to man. While the boats below were on the lookout for him, he had in one minute reached the shore unnoticed and unhurt, and was heard on the beach singing as merrily as if altogether unconscious of having performed an act so *extraordinary as almost to appear an incredible fable.* Sam Patch has immortalized himself—he has done what mortal never did before—has precipitated himself eighty-five feet in one leap; that leap into the mighty cavern of Niagara's Cataract; and survives the romantic feat uninjured!

On the 9th inst. Mr. Trotter, editor of the Kentucky Gazette, and Charles Wickliffe, fought a duel at Lexington at eight paces—on the second fire W. fell and died in three hours.

It will be recollected that Mr. Trotter is the successor of Mr. Benning, former editor of the Kentucky Gazette, who was killed by Mr. Wickliffe, the person who has fallen in the duel above mentioned.

*Montreal, Oct. 8.*—The notorious Ouelette, who, a few days ago, obtained a pardon from His Excellency Sir James Kempt, for becoming King's evidence at the trial of the Cap Santé burglars, was arrested on Tuesday evening for a robbery on board the Saint Lawrence steamer, under circumstances of rather an extraordinary nature. This most exemplary and moral character introduced himself while on board to the acquaintance of an ignorant rafts-man, whose pockets were well lined, probably from the high prices now obtained for lumber at Quebec. To this unsuspecting individual he displayed with pride His Majesty's most gracious pardon, and vaunted it forth as a pension for the valuable services which he had rendered to His Majesty's navy. So elated was the rafts-man with his new friend, that it required but little persuasion from Ouelette to make them partake of a common bed. On arriving at Montreal, Ouelette soon disembarked, and shortly after the raftsman missed his money. On making inquiries to some of the watchmen of this place as to whether Ouelette had been seen passing, the raftsman was conducted by the guardians of the night to the quarters which Ouelette had fixed upon for the evening, and in a few minutes the culprit was brought forth from under a pile of boards, where he had concealed himself, and safely deposited in the watch house to await the judgment of the law. The money, we understand, has not yet been found.

A CURIOUS "COTTON MERCHANT."

*A few days since*, a man calling himself William Budgett, came to the village of Scotchtown, this county, in company with two ladies, one of whom he recently married in the city of New York. The bride had friends in this part of the state, of respectable standing, with whom they sojourned while in the neighbourhood.—The gentleman cut a considerable swell; manifested much importance, and occasionally was somewhat insolent. For his own amusement, nothing more, he made free use of his whip upon the highway, for which spirited act he was unceremoniously brought before a justice of the peace; but the matter was settled at the solicitation of the good people of Scotchtown, by his paying out of the abundance of his purse, a small compensation to the individual over whose back he had displayed the suppleness of his arm. He gave out he was a wholesale cotton merchant in the city of New York; that his father owned a cotton plantation in North Carolina; that he had married contrary to the will of his parents, and that he was disowned by his father in consequence of the marriage. After remaining a few days among his *wife's friends*, he concluded it was time to return to the city, giving a very natural reason for one extensively engaged in business, to wit:—that his affairs required his personal attention. But he had with him a horse and gig for which he had no further use, and which he would sell cheap! A purchaser for the gig and harness was soon found, who paid the 'cotton merchant' one hundred and ten dollars, which he pocketed, and, bidding his new friends and relations 'good bye,' took his departure for the city of New York, in company with his wife and the other lady. But now comes the cream of the joke. He had not been gone long, before another gentleman made his appearance in Scotchtown, in pursuit of the 'cotton merchant,' who had hired a few days before from him, the identical horse and chaise with which he had so much astonished the natives. The property was thereupon given up to the owner, who immediately returned to the city in pursuit of the 'cotton merchant;' where he learnt that the rogue had left the ladies at a boarding house; that he decamped, and that he took with him about one hundred dollars of his wife's hard earnings, leaving her another victim to the dangerous practice, too common among females, of confiding hastily in the promises and professions of strangers.—*Goshen Republican.*

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Canton, Ohio, dated Rita's Tavern, Sept. 29, 1829:—About four o'clock this forenoon I witnessed a scene shocking in the extreme. Travelling the road from Canton to New Lisbon, about 12 miles east of the former place, I came to where a tree had just fallen across the road, and in its fall had crushed to death a man and woman, who were riding eastward in a horse wagon. The tree had fallen diagonally across the wagon, broke it down, and the horse was standing quietly in the shafts unhurt, and no particle of the gears loosened. The persons killed appeared to be a man and his wife, travelling on a journey; the man apparently about 50 years of age; of the woman no judgment could be formed, as her head was crushed literally to atoms, and no vestage of her countenance could be discern-

6 6. Several persons were on the spot when I came up. I assisted in getting the tree off the bodies, and, on examination, found a pocket book, from which it appeared that the man's name was John Herr, and that he lived in Perry township, Wayne county, Ohio.—*Ohio Repository.*


# The Post.

## PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1829.


TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*The Wanderer's Bride*, promised for this week, will be given in our next. The MS. was accidentally mislaid.

*Love and Hope*, on our first page, is a selection. It was inserted among the original poetry by mistake.

We have no recollection of the article to which *Renge* alludes.

The contributions of S., of Holmesburg, shall be attended to in due season.

*Fragment*, Carlos, is filed for publication.

*My Native Village*, is rather long, but we will endeavor to find room for it.

*The Song of the Broken Heart*, Senex, deserves honorable mention.

### FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

In another column will be found the advertisement of the Franklin Institute. To this we would earnestly call the attention of our readers, and especially those who are parents or guardians.

The annual lectures of the Institute commence on Monday next, and will be continued tri-weekly throughout the season. Of these lectures there are two regular courses, one on chemistry, and the other on mechanics and natural philosophy, both of which will be delivered by able and competent professors. The evenings of Saturday are appropriated to volunteer lectures, on various subjects connected with the arts and sciences; and from the character and intelligence of the individuals who usually perform this duty, we may safely infer the voluntary lectures will not be found less interesting or useful than the regular courses.

The terms of admission to membership in the Institute are so low, that nearly all persons can afford to become members; and the advantages to be derived to the community are so great, that all who can afford it should feel it a duty to join. The increase of knowledge upon scientific and mechanical subjects, among a large class of the people, which has grown out of this excellent institution, is a matter of experience to those who have watched its progress; and the highly beneficial results anticipated by its friends cannot fail to take place, if it be properly sustained and encouraged. Already a spirit of investigation and research, a desire to obtain useful knowledge, and a determination to enquire into and ascertain causes and principles, have been excited among many who were hitherto inattentive to these things; and enlarged minds and liberalized feelings must follow as the necessary consequences.

To master mechanics,—those who have sons, or wards, or apprentices, intended for their own occupations, or other branches of trade, the Institute offers advantages that ought not to be lightly disregarded. By the payment of a very small additional sum, each one of these youths will be admitted to a full participation in the benefits flowing from the Institute; and the means of education and improvement thus offered, if properly cultivated, will be of incalculable service. Young tradesmen who devote a few evenings in the week to these studies, under careful instructors, may acquire a fund of knowledge, in regard to mechanical principles, for the want of which to merely manual skill can compensate.

But the benefits of the Institute are by no means confined in their operation to mechanics. All classes may derive useful information; and to youths intended for every occupation, the lectures offer many facilities of improvement. The style adopted by the professors is easy and familiar, and the demonstrations are so conducted as to be intelligible to all.

We have thrown out these hints in the hope that public attention may be drawn to this subject, and a valuable institution receive that support which it richly deserves.

### THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR.

Messrs. CAREY, LEA & CAREY, have published the Atlantic Souvenir for 1830, in a style which fully sustains the high reputation acquired by its predecessors. We have carefully examined the embellishments, upon which we freely bestow the humble tribute of our praise. Some of them—the major part indeed—are exceedingly beautiful and so perfectly executed, that we are sure no one but a very captious critic, can perceive any occasion for fault finding. Others are not entirely free from blemish; but their defects are so slight, that we have no disposition to refer to them more particularly. Among the artists who have contributed their professional skill and labour in beautifying the present volume, are Ellis, Kearney, Durand, Longacre, Kelly, Hamilton and Illman, and Pilbrow; names which furnish a strong guaranty that this department of the work has been faithfully attended to.

The letter press is of corresponding excellence with the plates. A few years ago, typography, such as that which this work can boast, would have been considered a prodigy if executed in this country; and even now may be regarded as a nearer advance to the perfection acquired by our trans-atlantic brethren, than any we have yet seen. The binding is rich and beautiful: the substitution of leather covers for those of ornamented paper, used in former years, is a decided improvement—and will add considerably to the chance of preservation from injury.

As appearance is considered of the first importance in these annuals, our remarks have been chiefly directed to this subject. We must not, however, overlook the literary merits of the work, which, from the hasty perusal we have given the leading articles, we believe, in all respects, adequately suited to the excellence of the mechanical departments. Many distinguished writers have lent their valuable assistance, and the names of all the contributors are familiar to those who make American literature a study.

We take pleasure in recommending this truly handsome publication to the favourable consideration of our readers. The season of gifts is rapidly approaching, and it is time for those who are in the habit of making yearly presents to their friends to provide something which is suitable for this purpose. What can be more appropriate, what more likely to prove acceptable than the Atlantic Souvenir?

### NEW PAPERS.

Within the last fortnight we have received a score or more papers, just entering upon existence, all of which politely request the favour of an 'exchange.' We should be happy to gratify our younger brethren, but our list at present is so very extensive, that we will soon feel ourselves compelled to curtail it.

The following list furnishes the names of such of these periodicals as are now before us:—

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|---|---|
| Evening Bulletin, printed at Norfolk, Va. | |
| Sentinel, | Martinsburg, N. Y. |
| Dutchess Inquirer, | Poughkeepsie, do. |
| Monitor, | Vicksburg, Miss. |
| Anti-Masonic Register, | West-Chester, Pa. |
| Anti-Masonic Examiner, | Coatesville, Pa. |
| Voice of the People, | Warren, Pa. |
| Record of the Times, | New-Bedford, Mas. |
| Lafayette Free Press, | Lafayette, Ind. |

### CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

This establishment will open on Monday. Some improvements in the accommodations of the pit, we understand, have been made, though we do not know precisely what they are. The other parts of the house needed no alteration, having been newly decorated at the commencement of the last season.

*Mr. Lewis T. Pratt*, the manager, has made great exertions to insure a successful campaign. For this purpose he has engaged a very efficient company, which includes a number of performers who have long been favourites in Philadelphia. Among these we understand are Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Rowbotham, Mrs. Blake, Mr. Wemyss and the elder Jefferson. The orchestral and scenic departments have been re-organized, and several distinguished artists in both professions added.

Mr. Pratt has it in purpose, we believe, to offer a number of attractive novelties. This he will be enabled to do very effectually, as several MSS. dramas, brought over for his use, are now in preparation; and some of these, added to their literary merits, possess a most imposing scenic interest.

We heartily wish him success.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the London Times of Sept. 10.

The last Russian bulletins present a mass of intelligence, of which for the convenience of our readers we shall give a general view, and describe a succession of military movements and proceedings, which would be interesting to military men as a professional study, without reference to their general results. These results, however, are most important. The operations recorded by Gen. Diebitsch embrace an extensive field. From Aidos, as a centre, the Russian General has within a few days swept, with different corps of his great army, an arch approaching to a semicircle, the northern point of which rests on Shumla, the southern on Adrianople.—On the 16th ult. the seventh Russian corps was in possession of Karnabat, a valuable central point among the mountains, placed at a junction of several roads, in a direction W. N. W. of Aidos, and about one third of the way between the latter post and Selimno. At the same time Count Diebitsch ordered the second corps, under Count Pahlen, to occupy Karabunary, about 40 miles due south of Aidos, to push its advance guard a long days march further south of Faki, and to reconnoitre through a line nearly east and west, from Tirnowo through Adrianople. The easy execution of these orders proves how slenderly the Turks held possession of their own country, and how paltry was their general resistance to the invader. With a view to cut off the communications of the Grand Vizier with Adrianople, and to establish himself on an inner line of posts in a direction nearly parallel to the Danube, but in the nature of a third parallel towards Constantinople—Count Diebitsch combined a double movement, one immediately against the rear of Shumla, the other against the town of Selimno, and the great road leading south from it, by Jambol, to Adrianople. Gen. Krasowski executed the former of these operations, *by forcing his way from Marsah through Eski-Stamboul*, and to the westward of it, thereby blocking up the central road which runs to Adrianople by Karnabat. The troops of the Vizier on this occasion, seem to have given way after very little fighting, and to have lost between 500 and 600 men. In pursuance of the second project, which was executed on a more extensive scale, Gen. Sheremetief, of the 7th corps, proceeded from Karnabat about the 20th of July, to feel for the Turks towards Jambol. On the road thither, with one brigade of Hulans and some Cossacks, he fell in with a corps of no less than fifteen thousand of the enemy, commanded by Halil Pacha. The disproportion must have been eight or ten to one, and yet it appears that the Russian cavalry attacked and overthrew the Pacha's army, drove them into the town of Jambol, and burnt the Turkish camp. The extreme distrust of themselves, and broken spirits of the Ottomans, showed itself in a shameful flight from Jambol, from the apprehension that 100 Cossacks, who were left before the town in observation by General Sheremetief, when he retired to join his head-quarters at Karnabat, were but the advance guard of the whole Russian army; which was the next day destined to attack them. Learning that the Grand Vizier had made his way out of Choumla by the western road, the only one left open, and was proceeding to Selimno, in the supposition that the route from thence to Adrianople would be unoccupied, Count Diebitsch drew together troops from every quarter, from the corps before Choumla, from Aidos, Szeboli, Karnabat, and Karnabunar; and with two corps d'armee, a division of a third corps, and a large body of cavalry—altogether, perhaps, not far short of 26,000 or 28,000 men—he moved upon Selimno, and on the 12th ult. attacked the Vizier in his position at and before that place. The engagement appears to have been neither long nor doubtful.—The Turks were beaten without any difficulty, and dispersed with a loss to the Russians of not more than 60 men. Indeed, the account given by the bulletin very candidly clips the laurels of the conquerors, by stating that "the terror of the enemy is so great, that he has not the courage to make any considerable stand, and it appears that in this respect the leaders of the troops set the example." What can be hoped for by any army when its chiefs are the first to run away? What, again, can be hoped for a state, the subjects of which are every where emulous to obtain an invader's friendship? The bulk of the inhabitants of Bulgaria are Christians, and come forth in crowds to seek protection from the Imperial troops. The issue of matters at present is, that on the 20th Count Diebitsch entered Adrianople, with his army, having met with no further resistance. He had already formed a new basis, on which to rest his forces—from Selimno on the right, to Aidos, on the left; Adrianople, Kirk-kliss, and through Tirnowo to the Euxine, would form a still closer line of investment towards Constantinople. On the coast itself he has extended his garrisons southwards, by the recent seizure of Washiko and Agtebolu, both lying between Sizeboli and the capital, which fell to Admiral Greig and his ships. If the Russian arms be now arrested, it is unquestionably not by force. The schemes of Catharine have abundantly succeeded. What new schemes may grow out of their accomplishment belongs to a different chapter.

From the London Courier of Sept. 14

The intelligence from the East, since our last, has added but little to our knowledge. It has only filled up the outline of the facts with which we were already acquainted. Thus we have the details of the triumphal entry of the Russian army at Adrianople, its Commander-in-Chief riding at its head, and the whole population assembled as on a day of fete, to enjoy the splendid spectacle. Only 5,000 men, it will be seen by the following extracts, were kept within the city; the rest were disposed of in several directions, and a corps was sent ten leagues in advance on the road to Constantinople. The advanced posts of General Diebitsch's army were, therefore, on the night of the 21st, not more than twenty leagues (or sixty miles) distant from the capital. The number of troops with which he entered Adrianople was 28,000; but the whole amount of the army now acting with him in Romelia is said to be 56,000. It is probable that he will continue to push his posts slowly towards Constantinople, and that his chief object will be to send a strong corps to the Dardanelles, to carry the fortifications on the European side, and open the passage of the Straights to the Russian Mediterranean fleet, which may then sail up the sea of Marmora to Constantinople. For the Russian vessels being towed by a steamboat close to the shore in the possession of their troops, would run no danger from the fire of the opposite batteries. As to the occupation of the celebrated castles of the Dardanelles, it could be effected without any difficulty; for though very strong towards the sea, they have scarcely any defences on the land side.

### CAPTURE OF ADRIANOPLE.

A courier who passed through Odessa on the 25th ult. on his way to St. Petersburgh, with the keys of Adrianople, stated that General Diebitsch had the intention of advancing two days after his entry into that city.

The following extract of a private letter from a Russian Officer, dated Adrianople, August 21, is given by the Augsburgh Gazette:—"Upon our taking possession of this city yesterday, the greatest tranquility prevailed. The troops which should have defended it having fled, Cossacks were sent in pursuit of them. Many of the inhabitants came out to meet us, and the whole population flocked together to witness our entry, and were struck with the order that was maintained in every direction. The Commander-in-Chief having taken possession of the ancient seraglio, a deputation of the Notables, and all the Consuls went to pay him their respects. The former solicited his protection, and promised to co-operate in the maintainance of tranquility. The most friendly reception was given to us, and we perceived clearly that civilization has made much greater progress in this country than is generally supposed. The ancient fanatical zeal of the Musselmans has disappeared; and the lower classes alone continue to despise those who are of another religion than themselves. The principal Musselmans seem to feel the weight of despotism that oppresses the nation, and are sincerely desirous of getting rid of it. What surprised us most, is the existence of an almost general Association of all the Musselmans, who are connected by secret societies like Freemasons. This Association, which was formed at the time of the overthrow of the Janissaries, was created by a Freemason; the members recognize each other by the signs of Freemasonry, and keep the same silence upon the Order and its object. The Ottoman Government does not appear to be aware of the existence of this Association, which may become very dangerous to its despotism."

An extract of another letter, dated Adrianople, August 21, says:—"Yesterday morning our army took possession of this second city of the Empire. A division of Hulans first entered, followed by a division of Chasseurs on foot, with two companies of artillery, and then the whole army—the General-in-Chief riding in front. The bands of each regiment played the Russian national air, and when the Commander-in-Chief stopped at the old seraglio to see the troops file off, the men saluted him with huzzas. Universal astonishment seized the Turks at the sight of our troops, who passed through them with an order which they had never seen before. We too, were struck at the strange sight of the thousands of people in oriental costume who crowded the streets. After the army had passed, several battalions were stationed in the market-places and squares in the interior of the city, and the General took his quarters in the old seraglio.

The Russian army entered Adrianople on the 20th of August without resistance. It is not known where the Sultan was. It is impossible to form an opinion as to what effect this intelligence would produce in the seraglio; but it was known at Constantinople that 8000 brigands, consisting of deserters and ex-Janissaries, were carrying terror and pillage in every direction, and apprehensions were entertained for the Grand Seignior's life. The same dispatches announce that General Paskewitsch has made himself master of Trebizonda, where he found an immense booty. The Augsburgh Gazette of the 4th inst. gives an account of this important event in the following terms:—"We have just received by express the subjoined intelligence, dated Munich, the 2d September: 'The news of General Diebitsch's entry into Adrianople, on the 20th of August, has just arrived at the Russian Embassy from head quarters. The Mussulman population received the Russian troops with a peaceable attitude, and amicable demonstrations—none of them quitted the city.' This important intelligence is confirmed by the following note, addressed by Gen. Diebitsch to the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, which was also brought us by an express:—

Eski Sarai, at Adrianople, August 20, 1829.

Sir—I have the satisfaction to announce to you that this morning, at 9 o'clock, the victorious troops of our Emperor took possession of Adrianople without firing a shot. The whole of the Musulman population of the city have placed themselves and remain under our protection. Accept, &c. DIEBITSCH.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.—After the deceptive rumour of the capture of Constantinople, said to have been telegraphed at Paris, it is natural not to attach much credit to intelligence brought in this way, when contemporary vehicles of news are silent. It is, however, very probable that the Sultan has yielded to the terms of Russia. He had plainly no alternative but the certain capture of his capital by the enemy, and its possible destruction by its discontented inhabitants. The following letter from a respectable house in Havre, dated the 20th Sept., the day on which the packet Erie sailed, has been received in this city:—

"I have just received two letters from Paris of yesterday's date; the one says, 'Peace has been made in the East,' the other, Government is apprised by Telegraph of Peace having been made between the Russians and Turks."

POSTSCRIPT.—We stop the press to announce that positive news of peace between Russia and Turkey, had been received in London, on the 27th of September, by express from Berlin.


### REMOVAL.

GEORGE TAGG, having removed to No. 11 North Second street (between Market and Arch streets,) respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand a good assortment of Dry Goods, such as English merinos, worsted bombazines and bombazets, plain and fancy calicoes, from 6¼ to 31 cents per yard, merino, Norwich and cotton shawls, cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c. on reasonable terms, wholesale and retail. oct. 24—3t*


### ALMANACK.

| 1829. OCTOBER. | SUN RISES. | SUN SETS. | HIGH WATER | MOON'S PHASES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24 SATURDAY,.... | 6 40 | 5 30 | 0 13 | |
| 25 SUNDAY,..... | 6 42 | 5 18 | 0 48 | |
| 26 MONDAY,..... | 6 43 | 5 17 | 1 22 | |
| 27 TUESDAY,..... | 6 44 | 5 16 | 1 58 | |
| 28 WEDNESDAY,.. | 6 45 | 5 15 | 2 52 | |
| 29 THURSDAY,... | 6 47 | 5 13 | 3 6 | |
| 30 FRIDAY,..... | 6 48 | 5 12 | 3 41 | |

### MARRIED.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. JESSE H. DICE, of Chester Co., to Miss SARAH REEVES, of Philadelphia.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, GEORGE A. BENSON, to REBECCA SHARPLESS, both of Montgomery county, Pa.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. PETER DEITZ, to Miss CAROLINE BECK, all of Philadelphia.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. HENRY HILL, to Miss ANN CLINE, all of Philadelphia.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. RICHARD L. WOOD, merchant of New Jersey, to Miss ANNA MARY HARVEY, of this city.

At Germantown, on the 20th September, by the Rev. James Nourse, Mr. JAMES M'GOWEN, Jr., of Southwark, to Miss SARAH CAMPBELL, of this city.

At Mount Holly, New Jersey, on Monday evening, Oct. 12th, by the Rev. Joseph Shephard, Mr. WILLIAM C. STOCKTON, merchant of Philadelphia, to Miss SARAH MARIA, daughter of John W. Cox, Esq., of the former place.

On Tuesday evening, the 6th inst. in Petersburg, York Springs, Adams Co., by the Rev. David M'Conaughy, Mr. HENRY BITTINGER, to Miss JULIAN, daughter of the Hon. Daniel Shaler, all of that place.

On Wednesday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Williams, Mr. JOSEPH ARTHUR EGE, of Cumberland Co., to Miss JANE ELMIRA WOODBURN, daughter of Major James Woodburn, late of the borough of Newville, deceased.

On the 10th Dec. 1828, by the Rev. Nicholas Collin, Mr. THOMAS P. FENNELL, to Miss MARGARET C. FULTON, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, BENJAMIN R. LUMMIS, merchant, of New York, to ANN MARIA, daughter of Geo. Willig, of this city.

On the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Billighouse, of the Northern Liberties, Mr. HENRY I. STEINER, to Miss MARY PRICHARD, both of this city.

At Norristown, on Thursday, October 15th, by the Rev. J. C. Clay, Mr. PHILIP HAHN, to Miss ELIZABETH FARRA, both of Norristown.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Samuel Helfenstein, Mr. LEWIS GEISSE, to Miss ELIZABETH BOCKIUS, both of this city.

On Wednesday evening, 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Sargent, Mr. Wm. B. WHITECAR, to Miss ROSANNAH SMITH, both of this city.

On the 15th instant, by the Rev. J. Kemper, C. W. HILLIER, Esq. R. N. to Miss FRANCES PAPEGAY.

On Tuesday morning, 13th inst. by the Rev. George Lloyd, GEORGE H. SMOOT, Esq. of Alexandria, D. C. to CATHARINE C. daughter of John Uhler, Esq. of Philadelphia county.

### DIED.

At East Goshen, on the 23th of September, ANN CHEYNEY, after a short but severe illness, in the 73d year of her age.

On Thursday morning, 22d inst. after a lingering illness, Mr. DAVID C. COWPLAND, in the 47th year of his age.

On Tuesday evening, the 20th inst. of pulmonary consumption, MARGARET, wife of ROBERT STARK, in the 26th year of her age.

On Friday, the 16th inst. Mr. JAMES HUTCHISON, in the 85th year of his age, of a short illness.

On the 18th inst., in the 43d year of his age, PETER F. FRITEZ, Esq.

On the 19th inst., Mr. FRANCIS KERAN, in the 59th year of his age.

On Saturday, the 17th inst. after a long and painful illness, Mrs. CAROLINE REBECCA HEATH CORBIN, in the 29th year of her age, wife of Robert Corbin, Esq., of Virginia, and daughter of Joseph Sims, Esq., of this city.

On Friday, the 16th inst. after a lingering illness, Dr. G. VANZYLE, in the 76th year of his age.

On Sunday, the 18th inst. after a lingering illness, Mr. RICHARD BECK, in the 34th year of his age.

On Tuesday evening, at 9 o'clock, after a lingering illness, in the 69th year of her age, Mrs. CATHARINE COCHRAN, widow of the late Captain John Cochran.

Suddenly, on Monday at 4 o'clock, JOHN STEVENSON, Jr. in the 17th year of his age.

On Monday evening, in the 27th year of her age, after a lingering illness of several months, Mrs. MARY FABER, wife of Mr. William Faber.

On Tuesday, the 20th inst. at 9 o'clock, Mr. S. DOUGHERTY, Senior, aged 52 years.

On the 18th inst. Mrs. SARAH WILLIAMSON, widow of the late John Williamson, of the Northern Liberties.


### CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

*MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 26,*

The Entertainments will commence with an appropriate ADDRESS,

Written by David Paul Brown, Esq. to be spoken by Mr. Wood.

After which, Tobin's comedy of the

**HONEY MOON.**

Duke Aranza,.....Mr. Wood.
Rolando,.....Mr. Wemyss.
Jaques,.....Mr. Jefferson.
Juliana,.....Mrs. Blake.
Volante,.....Mrs. Rowbotham.
Zamora,.....Mrs. Wood.

In the course of the evening, the celebrated Overtures from La Gazza Ladra, and La Dame Blanche.

To conclude with the Musical Farce of

**A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.**

Sir Mark Chase,.....Mr. Kilner,
His first appearance at this Theatre.
Mark Darlington,.....Mrs. Blake.

Doors open half past 6; performance to commence at 7 o'clock.

In compliance with the wish of the public, the price of admission will be as follows:—

Boxes, 75 cents—Pit, 50 cents—Gallery, 25 cents.

Particulars in the bills of the day

### WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

MR. S. CHAPMAN'S BENEFIT, this Evening.—First night of RIP VAN WINKLE, and *Animal Magnetism.* Madame CHAMPSCIUX, the celebrated Italian Lady, will go through her wonderful evolutions on the Corde Roide, Monsieur MATHIS on the Tight Rope, and HERR CLINE makes his last grand ascension from the Stage to the Gallery, with a Wheelbarrow.

### PIANOS TO RENT.

SEVERAL fine toned six octave Pianos to be rented by the month quarter, or year. Inquire at the office of the Ladies' Musical Port Folio, No. 53 South Fourth street. oct. 24—2t*

### WANTED,

A BOY between Twelve and Fifteen years of age, as an apprentice to the Clock and Watch making business. One who can come well recommended may obtain a situation, by applying to

WM. H. C. RIGGS,
No. 67 South Front Street, Philadelphia.

A youth who has been educated in the country would be preferred. oct. 24—2t

### ELEGANT CARPETING.

THE subscribers have just received by the Montezuma, a beautiful assortment of Brussels, Kidderminster and Venitian Carpetings, in entire new patterns, and very rich colors, with Imperial and Wilton Rugs, to match—which, added to the goods they have lately received, comprise a very complete and handsome assortment—the whole of which they will sell very low, wholesale or retail, HASTINGS & CHESTER,
oct. 24—4t Carpet Warehouse, 111 Chesnut st.

BY M. THOMAS,
No. 87 CHESNUT STREET.
UNREDEEMED PLEDGES.
*Pawnbroker's Sale of Clothing Only.*

On Monday Morning, 26th Oct. at 9 o'clock, will be sold, at the auction store,

450 lots of seasonable clothing, being the largest and most extensive assortment that will be offered this season,

Consisting of 75 close body coats, 38 surtouts, and 25 great coats, hung up and benjamins, 35 plaid and camblet cloaks, 48 new winter vests, and 40 second hand do. Also, cloth pantaloons and roundabouts, ladies' cloth and silk coats and cloaks, merino, silk, crape, cotton and waterloo shawls and scarfs; crape, silk and calico dresses; flannel and white petticoats; white counterpanes; elegant bedspreads and quilts; bed and window curtains; blankets, linen and cotton sheets, pillow and bolster cases; 25 linen shirts, part of them of very superior quality; muslin and check do, table cloths and towels; silk and cotton hdkfs.; dress patterns; fur and cloth caps, hats, bonnets, boots and shoes, worsted and cotton stockings, and gloves; cloth coat and pantaloon patterns of blue, black, brown and mixed. Also, a good assortment of boys' and girls' clothing, &c.

N. B. The above sale includes every variety of clothing, and the sale of them will be positive and without reserve. oct. 24—3t*

### Fruit and Ornamental Trees.

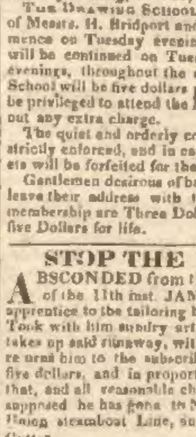
THE subscriber has for sale this season, as usual, a large and select assortment of Apple, Peach, Plum, Cherry, and other fruit trees, of thrifty and vigorous growth, and many of them of large size.

Also, Sugar Maple, Buttonwood, Weeping Willow, Butternut, or White Walnut, American Tulip, Lombardy Poplar, Horse Chesnut, English Walnut, and the Paper and White Italian Mulberry Trees.

The Nursery is on the Haverford road, near Haddington, four miles West of the Schuylkill permanent bridge. Catalogues may be had of Sellers & Pennock, 231 High street, Philadelphia, where orders may be left, and will be punctually attended to, and trees delivered in the city at a moderate charge. When wanted to be sent a distance they will be carefully packed.

10mo. 24—3t* SAMUEL RHOADS.

### ALEXANDER GREAVES, JR. PLUMBER,



RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business, in all its various branches, at No. 68 North Fifth street, above Race. A. G. has constantly on hand, Hydrants of all descriptions, American Lead and Iron Pipes of different sizes, which he intends fixing on the most reasonable terms, with neatness and despatch. Devoting his attention exclusively to his business, and having had many years experience in the same, he hopes to share a part of the public patronage.

N. B. Orders left at his residence, No. 376 South Front street, below Catharine street, Southwark, will be promptly attended to.

oct. 24—3t*

### FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.
### LECTURES AND SCHOOLS.

THE Lectures for the season will commence on Monday evening, November 9th, and be continued twenty-one weeks, as follows:—

Monday evenings, on Chemistry.
Wednesday do. Mechanics and N. Philosophy.
Saturday do. Volunteer Lectures.

Tickets of admission will be issued by the actuary at his office in the Hall of the Institute, under the following regulations, viz:—

To all members for life, and such others as have paid their annual contributions, including the present year.

To Ladies, on the payment of Two Dollars.

To Gentlemen, who are not members, on the payment of Five Dollars; and

To Minors, who are the sons, daughters, wards, or apprentices of members, who have paid their contributions for the present year, on the payment of One Dollar each.

THE MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, under the superintendence of Levi Fletcher, A. M. will commence on Tuesday evening, Oct. 27; and

THE DRAWING SCHOOL, under the superintendence of Messrs. H. Bridport and G. Strickland, will commence on Tuesday evening, Nov. 10. Both Schools will be continued on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, throughout the season. The terms of each School will be five dollars per quarter. The pupils will be privileged to attend the Lectures of the Institute without any extra charge.

The quiet and orderly conduct of the minors will be strictly enforced, and in case of misbehaviour their tickets will be forfeited for the remainder of the season.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming members will please leave their address with the actuary. The terms of membership are Three Dollars per annum, or Twenty-five Dollars for life. oct. 22—tf

### STOP THE RUNAWAY.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber on the night of the 11th inst. JAMES COTTER, an indented apprentice to the tailoring business, aged about 18 years. Took with him sundry articles of clothing. Whoever takes up said runaway, within 50 miles of the city, and re urns him to the subscriber, shall receive a reward of five dollars, and in proportion for the distance beyond that, and all reasonable charges will be delrayed. It is supposed he has gone to New York; he went in the Union steamboat Line, and entered his name as Mr. Cutter.

N. B. All persons are cautioned against harbouring or trusting said apprentice at their peril.

DAVID WIDENER,
oct. 24—en3t No. 107 Race street.

### CARPETING.

JUST received, an elegant assortment of Ingrain and Venitian Carpeting; Cotton and Rag do.

ALSO, A large quantity of Men's, Women's, & Children's CLOAKS, various kinds and qualities with a general assortment of DRY GOODS,

SAMUEL TOWNSEND,
38 Market st. 3d door below 2d street, south side.
sep. 12—3mos

### DRAWING OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 12, FOR 1829.

THE Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 12, for 1829, do hereby certify, that the following are the Numbers which were this day drawn from the 48 placed in the wheel, viz:—

**4 9 39 6 33 23 27**

And that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say, No. 4, was the first that was drawn; No. 9, was the second; No. 39, was the third; No. 6, was the fourth; No. 33, was the fifth; No. 23, was the sixth; No. 27, was the seventh and last.

Witness our hands, at the City of Philadelphia, this 20th day of October, 1829.

ANDREW PETTIT,
CLEMENT C. BIDDLE,
JACOB SPERRY,
ROBERT PATTERSON,
P. A. BROWNE.

Attest—JOHN TOLBERT, Secretary.

From the preceding certificate, it will be seen what numbers were drawn from the wheel for determining the Prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 12, for 1829, with the order in which they were drawn; and the Managers announce to the public the following as the result:—

The Tickets which drew the 15 highest prizes, are those having on them for Combination Numbers,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 9 39, | being the 1st 2d and 3d drawn, | $10,000 |
| 23 27 33, | 5th 6th and 7th, | 10,000 |
| 6 33 39, | 3d 4th and 5th, | 5,000 |
| 6 23 33, | 4th 5th and 6th, | 5,000 |
| 6 9 39, | 2d 3d and 4th, | 3,908 |

6 23 33, 2d, 5th and 6th; 9 27 33, 2d, 5th and 7th; 9 23 27, 2d, 6th and 7th; 6 23 39, 3d, 4th and 6th, 6 27 39, 3d, 4th and 7th; 23 33 39, 3d, 5th and 6th; 27 33 39, 3d, 5th and 7th, 23 27 39, 3d, 6th and 7th; 6 27 33, 4th, 5th and 7th; 6 23 27, 4th, 6th and 7th, each.....1,000

All others with three of the drawn numbers on, being 20, each.....500

These 41 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 4 and 9, being the 1st and 2d drawn, each...100

Those 41 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 9 and 39, being the 2d and 3d, each.....60

Those 82 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 6 and 39, being the 3d and 4th; or 33 and 39, being the 3d and 5th drawn, each.....50

Those 82 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 6 and 33, being the 4th and 5th; or 6 and 23, being the 4th and 6th, each.....40

Those 82 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 23 and 33, being the 5th and 6th; or 23 and 27, being the 6th and 7th, each.....30

All others with two of the drawn numbers on, (being 535) each.....20

And all tickets having one, only, of the drawn numbers on, (being 6,740) each.....10

YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.

Philadelphia, Oct. 20, 1829. oct. 24—1t

### JUST PUBLISHED, THE CASKET FOR OCTOBER.

EMBELLISHED with views of the interior of a Sioux Lodge, Radnor Church, Deaf and Dumb Asylum and MUSIC.

CONTENTS.

The Sioux Chief; (with an engraving) Commencement Day; "Uncle Sam;" Past and Present; Life of Gen. Anthony Wayne; [continued] Radnor Church—with an engraving; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, (with an engraving;) Autobiography of Jonathan Wild, jun.; The nameless Brook; The last of the Druids; Solitude; Eve of the Battle of Salamanca; The Female Officers; Captain Hall; The Two Honors; The Hemlock Tree; European Courts; The Last Day of Grace.

WIT AND SENTIMENT. Meteorological Observations.

MUSIC.—"That rest so sweet like bliss above."

POETRY.—Clemantes, *Ada*, Song of the restored to Jerusalem; *Ada*; Hymn, *L. S.*; The Burial Ground, *Peter J.*; Lines, *Carlos*; My Country, *C. H. A.*; A Simile, *Arcola*; To the Ladies, *With the Sweets*; Fits and Starts, *Willy*; Retirement and Nature, *Earnestinus*; Sonnet on a portrait, *Antonio*; To Europe, *S.*; Sympathy, *Albert*; Epigram, &c.

Price $2 50 a year. Published monthly, by S. C. ATKINSON, No. 142 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
oct. 15—tf

### UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA, CLASS No. 13, FOR 1829,

TO be drawn in the City of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 14th of November, 1829, 40 Number Lottery, 9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize of | $50,000 | is | $50,000 |
| 1 | 15,000 | | 15,000 |
| 1 | 10,000 | | 10,000 |
| 1 | 5,000 | | 5,000 |
| 1 | 4,010 | | 4,010 |
| 10 | 1,000 | | 10,000 |
| 10 | 500 | | 5,000 |
| 10 | 300 | | 3,000 |
| 10 | 200 | | 2,000 |
| 10 | 100 | | 1,000 |
| 29 | 200 | | 5,800 |
| 51 | 100 | | 5,100 |
| 51 | 90 | | 4,590 |
| 51 | 80 | | 4,080 |
| 51 | 70 | | 3,570 |
| 102 | 60 | | 6,120 |
| 102 | 50 | | 5,100 |
| 102 | 40 | | 4,080 |
| 204 | 30 | | 6,120 |
| 1122 | 20 | | 22,440 |
| 11475 | 10 | | 114,750 |

18395 Prizes, 20825 Blanks, } 34,220 Tickets, at $8, is...$273,760

In the above Scheme, formed by the territory combination of 60 numbers, and the drawing of 9 ballots, there will be 34 Prizes, each having three of the drawn numbers on; 1836 each having two of them on; and 11,475 each having one only of them on; and also, 20,825 tickets having none of the drawn numbers on, being blanks.

To determine the fate of these prizes and blanks, the 60 numbers, from 1 to 60 inclusive, will be severally placed in a wheel on the day of the drawing, and 9 of them will be drawn out at random; and that ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn numbers, will be entitled to the capital prize of.....$50,000
That having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th, to.....15,000
That having on it the 7th, 8th and 9th, to.....10,000
That having on it the 6th, 7th and 9th, to.....5,000
That having on it the 6th, 8th and 9th, to.....4,010
Those 10 tickets having on them the 1st, 2d and 3d; 1st, 2d and 4th; 1st, 2d and 5th; 1st, 2d and 6th; 1st, 2d and 7th; 1st, 2d and 8th; 1st, 2d and 9th; 1st, 3d and 4th; 1st, 3d and 5th; 1st, 3d and 6th; 1st, 3d and 7th; 1st, 3d and 8th; 1st, 3d and 9th; 1st, 4th and 5th; 1st, 4th and 6th; 1st, 4th and 7th; 1st, 4th and 8th; 1st, 4th and 9th; 1st, 5th and 6th; 1st, 5th and 7th; 1st, 5th and 8th; 1st, 5th and 9th; 1st, 6th and 7th; 1st, 6th and 8th; 1st, 6th and 9th; 1st, 7th and 8th; 1st, 7th and 9th; 1st, 8th and 9th; 2d, 3d and 4th; 2d, 3d and 5th; 2d, 3d and 6th; 2d, 3d and 7th; 2d, 3d and 8th; 2d, 3d and 9th; 2d, 4th and 5th; 2d, 4th and 6th; 2d, 4th and 7th; 2d, 4th and 8th; 2d, 4th and 9th; 2d, 5th and 6th; 2d, 5th and 7th; 2d, 5th and 8th; 2d, 5th and 9th; 2d, 6th and 7th; 2d, 6th and 8th; 2d, 6th and 9th; 2d, 7th and 8th; 2d, 7th and 9th; 2d, 8th and 9th; 3d, 4th and 5th; 3d, 4th and 6th; 3d, 4th and 7th; 3d, 4th and 8th; 3d, 4th and 9th; 3d, 5th and 6th; 3d, 5th and 7th; 3d, 5th and 8th; 3d, 5th and 9th; 3d, 6th and 7th; 3d, 6th and 8th; 3d, 6th and 9th; 3d, 7th and 8th; 3d, 7th and 9th; 3d, 8th and 9th; 4th, 5th and 6th; 4th, 5th and 7th; 4th, 5th and 8th; 4th, 5th and

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

*A Kind Mother's Advice to her Son.*

"Where'er you marry," to her son
A prudent mother said,
"Choose for your loving helpmate, one
Rich widow, or old maid;
For any wife may turn out ill,
But, Dick, the money never will."

An epitaph which may be read in Carno churchyard, Montgomeryshire:

ON A SOLDIER.

"Death *billeted* me here,
A while to remain;
And, when the trumpet *sounds*,
I'll rise and march again."

*Concise and Courteous.*—The following epitaph is engraved on a tombstone in a churchyard in Ireland:—

"Here lies Pat Steel,
That's very true!
Who was he?—What was he?
What's that to you?"

John Randolph, (says the Palladium) in his famous opposition to the passage of the woollen's bill in Congress, entered so deeply into the anti-manufacturing spirit, that he declared he would at any time go twenty rods out of his way to *kick a sheep*.

*Desire of idleness and power.*—'I wish I was a king,' said Dick Doughhead to his father, one hot summer-day, as he had finished hoeing his row of corn, and stood leaning upon his hoe, in the shade of a tree where the hands were quenching their thirst from "the gallon bottle." 'Daddy I wish I was a king.' 'Why so, my son.' 'Why, then I would swing on the gate and lick 'lasses'

A few evenings since, just as I was sitting down to read the American, and had cast my eye over the first page, a little ragged, streaked-faced boy thrust his head into the door and squeaked out, "*Daddy wants to borrow your paper for a minnet or tu.*" Zounds, Mr. Editor, I could have kicked the little rascal across the street.—I told him I had a peculiar habit of never lending my paper. I learned soon after that it was Mr. Jedediah Toper, a famous "swill tub," who had sent for my paper. I would advise the said Jedediah to break his bottle, and subscribe for the paper.—And I also hope he can "receive a hint without a kick."—*Berk. Amer.*

*A radical cure.*—The following item was delivered in a farrior's bill, to a gentleman in the neighborhood of Bristol, a few days since: "To *curing* your honor's mare till she *died*—12s. 6d."

The Batavia Press, alluding to the hardness of the times, and the difficulty of collecting *bills* tells the following:—"A gentleman called at the house of an honest old lady, for the purpose of collecting a small debt. Not recollecting the amount, he promised to send in his *bill* that evening. The old woman supposing that he meant his son *William*, replied—"O la, our *Bill* never set up with any one yit; but *Bill's* a clever boy, and they may build a fire in t'other room."

HANDEL.

Some folks eat two or three times as much as others—for instance, the incomparable and inspired composer, Handel, required uncommonly large and frequent supplies of food. Among other stories told of this great musician, it is said that whenever he dined alone at a tavern, he always ordered "dinner for *three*;" and on receiving an answer to his question—"Is de timner redy!" "As soon as the company come." —He said, *con trepito*, "Den pring up to tinner *prestissimo*, I am he gombany."

SENSIBLE ADVICE.—Ayesha, the favorite wife of Mahomet, left the following maxims to her children. We should think Ayesha, at least, must have had a soul.

"My sons, never despise any person;
Consider your superior as your father;
Your equal as your brother;
And your inferior as your son."

If you wish to be happy for a day, get well shaved; if for a week, get invited to a wedding; if for a month, buy a good nag; if for half a year, buy a handsome house; if for a year marry a handsome wife; if for two years, take Holy Orders; but if you would be always gay and cheerful, practice temperance.

NATURE.

The Empress Josephine used to send from Paris balos of toys, playthings, puppets, &c. to her grand children; among others, Napoleon, the little son of Louis, used to receive an ample share while at the Hague. One new year's day, the queen Hortense received an immense case full of the most ingenious toys that the invention of Granchez, and Giroux could devise. Young Napoleon was sitting looking out of a window into the park, and appeared to receive with indifference all the presents spread out before him; he still persevered in gazing down the long avenue that led from his window.—The queen disappointed at not seeing him so happy as she had expected, asked him if he was not grateful to his grandmama for having taken such pains to procure him all the pretty things before him? 'Oh! yes, mama, I am very grateful; but you know she is always so good.' 'But do not all these pretty playthings amuse you?' 'Yes, mamma but—' 'But what?' 'I want very much—something else.' 'Tell me what it is; I promise it to you, my boy.'—'Oh mamma, but you would not, I am sure.' 'Is it money for the poor?'—'Papa gave me that this morning, and it is already distributed; it is—' 'Come, speak out, you know how much I love you, so you may be sure that I would begin the new year with something you would like; come then, my dear darling, what is it you want?' 'Mamma, I want to walk in that pretty mud, which I see out at the window; that would amuse me more than any thing.'

AN IRISH BARGAIN.

The children of Ireland are not yet less remarkably felicitous than ever for the union of blundering and ingenuity in their intercourse with each other and the rest of the world. A recent and novel incident at Leighlin bridge gives a new testimony to the fact. A maiden resident in that parish—gay and hearty was she, but weary of single blessedness—had the rumour circulated that the lot of her choice could have 10*l.* with her hand. She was comely in person and agreeable in temper—a fortune in herself—as all the country said. A "neighbour's son" was moved with the rumour; he knew Nanne; *cottened* to her; made his bow and proposals together, and was accepted as her darling. But the less was, with her good qualities, candid—and hinted before the Priest was put in requisition her fortune had become 4*l.* the "worse for the wear." "Awkward enough," says Pat, "what's to be done?" "Ah"—sighed Nan, laying her dimpled cheek so lovingly on her swain's—"its a long lane that has no turn; *I'll give you my note, love, for the deficiency*" "Cushlamachree, that's the cut," replied Pat, imprinting a buss upon his Nanny's lips, got the knot fastened that evening.

SUICIDE.

A Scorpion, when he finds himself enclosed, and no way left himself to escape, will bear his tail round and sting himself through the head.—And it is remarkable, that this is the only animal in the creation, man excepted, that can be made to commit *suicide*.

A FLAMING COMPARISON.

Sir Walter Scott in his life of Napoleon, says: that the French nation at the time of the revolution might be compared to a great bedlam, set on fire by the patients; who remained dancing in the midst of the flames!"

LOCUSTS.—A French traveller tells us that the Arabs of Upper Egypt and the Red Sea make a sort of bread of the locusts; they dry them and grind them to a powder with water, and make small round cakes, which serve for bread when that necessary article is scarce. So that the account of St. John eating locusts in the wilderness can only be sneered at by fire side travellers.

Jedediah Thoran, of Mobile, proclaims that he will pay no debts of his wife's contracting, she having left his bed and board. The wife retorts that he had no bed but a board, that she had to lie out when about to lie in, and that Jedediah had out and in. She never contracted a debt in her life, as the length of her bills will prove.

LONDON BEGGARS.

Ninty-nine out of every hundred of London beggars have been ascertained to be impostors; and a curious account is exhibited of the various artifices by which they impose on the charitable. Great numbers subsist by writing begging letters: the Mendicity Society last year received 2,068 letters of this description for investigation, of which 1,680 were from new applicants. Of 40,000 beggars who presented themselves to this Society, the cases of only 806 were plausible enough to merit inquiry; and of this number only 237 were entitled to and received relief. Half of the mendicity and vagrancy is ascribed to the vast influx of the low-or Irish, who not only depress the English labourer in competing with him for employment, but, from their semi-barbarous habits, tend to debase his manners and character. For want of a better system of passing Irish paupers, the expense of conveying them to Liverpool is greater than the charge for an inside passage in the mail. Many of the Irish who appear utterly destitute in the streets, have been found, on examination, to have several pounds sewed up in their clothes; and they frequently remit sums collected in this country, through the means of agents in London, for the payment of their rents in Ireland.

"Why"—said a country clergyman to one of his flock—"*do* you always snore in your pew when I am in the pulpit, while you are all attention to every stranger I invite?" "Because, Sir, when you preach I am sure all's right; but I can't trust a stranger without keeping a good look out."

From the Little Rock (Arkansas) Gazette.

CURIOUS ORDER.—The following is a literal copy of an order which was recently sent to a merchant of Crawford county; and as it was a curiosity to the gentleman to whom it was addressed, he has sent us the original, with a request for its publication. We have not heard whether the order was filled or not; but we cannot see how the merchant could have refused when the drawer possessed so much invaluable property to recommend him to credit. The names are omitted, but in other respects the following is a *verbatim et literatim* copy of the order:—

*August* 29, 1829.

Mr. ——— Dear sir i want you to let my son have one hat and i will pay for the same before i Return home i have Not got money to pay the account that i have with you at this time but i have a pretty wife a nice daughter a fast horse and a good Racoon dog and i will see you before i go home i am Dear sir yours with more than common Respect.

HOW TO STOP A RUNAWAY HORSE.—A few days ago, two boatmen having resolved to become competitors for the cup at the ensuing Regatta, took their boat over to the New Ferry, on the Cheshire shore, to fit her up for the occasion. When the tide fell, the boat which they intended to haul up to be painted was left high and dry on the beach, and having procured a small cart they packed into it the masts, sails, and other appurtenances, including a cable and anchor, and were proceeding with them to the ferry-house, when the horse, a powerful animal, took fright, and furiously dashed along the shore. Finding all their endeavours to arrest his progress in vain, and apprehending, as one of them said, that they should "upset" or "founder," a parley was held as to how they should act. "Shiver my timbers," said Jack, "let go the anchor!" No sooner said than done. A turn was taken round the trams or "bits" of the cart, and at the words "Let go!" down went the anchor over the stern, and the cable was paid out. In a moment the cable came to its tension, the anchor was plowed into the gravel, and, holding firmly, the *furious* animal was brought to a stand-still, surprised at finding a "stopper" put so suddenly to his "course." "There now!" said Jack, "that's what I call bringing the ship up all standing!" We would recommend some of the young gentlemen who sport their tits in the neighbouring lanes, or along the north shore, and who are but indifferent horsemen, to take a hint from the cool contrivance of these tars in a gale, and carry a small anchor and cable behind their saddles in case of accidents.—*Liverpool Albion.*

PROGRESS OF ART.—The difference between a nation with and without the arts, may be conceived by the difference between a keel boat and a steam boat combating the rapid torrent of the Mississippi. How slowly does the former ascend, *hugging* the sinuosities of the shore, pushed on by her hardy and exposed crew, now throwing themselves in vigorous concert on their oars, and then seizing the pendent bough of overhanging trees! she seems scarcely to move; and her scanty cargo is scarcely worth the transportation! With what ease is she not passed by the steam boat, laden with the riches of all quarters of the world, with a crowd of gay, cheerful and protected passengers, now dashing into the midst of the current, or gliding through the eddies near the shore!—Nature herself seems to survey with astonishment the passing wonder, and, in silent submission, reluctantly to own the magnificent triumphs, in her own vast dominion, of Fulton's immortal genius!

MARKS OF A HORSE.

One white foot, buy him;
Two white feet, try him,
Three white feet, deny him;
Four white feet and a white nose,
Take off his hide, and give him to the crows.

RICE BREAD.

A writer in the New York Journal of Commerce recommends rice as a valuable ingredient in the composition of bread. Having seen the subject noticed in an English paper, he was induced to try the experiment, of which he gives the following account:—

"My family reside in the country, and I took an early opportunity to send a quarter of rice to mill to be ground, in the same manner as corn, without bolting. We made an experiment with a pound of wheat flour and a pound of rice flour in the first place—the rice flour having been swollen, or scalded, before it was mixed, by placing it in a clean vessel, with water, over a moderate fire, as rice is ordinarily cooked; and then kneaded in with the wheat flour, wet in the usual way, with milk, in the evening. It was found in the morning so soft, that it was necessary to stir into it four pounds more of wheat flour, to give it the consistency of bread. With this addition the loaves were made, and the result gave us ten pounds of the finest bread I ever saw. It was of snowy whiteness—tender and delicious to the taste, and remained fresh much longer than bread prepared from flour alone.—Subsequent trials have satisfied us that one quarter part of rice flour may be profitably used in making bread; that the weight is greatly increased, and the quality increased beyond calculation.

BEAT THIS WHO CAN'.—Samuel Clap, Jr. Esq. of Dorchester, yesterday brought to our office a beet grown on his farm in Dorchester, two feet and a half in circumference, and weighing 17 lbs.; when first dug it weighed 19 1-4 lbs. A number from the same field weighed 12 lbs.—*Boston Pat.*

VEGETABLES "DOWN EAST."—Mr. Dexter Brewer, of Westbrooke, near Portland, where the drought has been as severe as in any part of the country, has raised this season, onions, 16 1-2 inches round, weighing 1 lb. each; cucumbers, 14 1-2 inches long and twelve round; a beet, 19 inches round and weighing 6 1-2 lbs. several winter squashes, from 26 to 28 1-2 lbs. each; and some crooked necks, weighing 19 lbs. Two potatoes, weighing 1-4 of a lb. each, planted in two separate hills, yielded 17 1-4 lbs. So says a correspondent of the Eastern Argus.

CIDER.

*To Bottle Cider.*—To fine and improve the flavor of one hogshead, take a gallon of good French brandy, with a half an ounce of cochineal, one pound of alum, and three pounds of sugar candy; bruise them all well in a mortar, and infuse them in the brandy for a day or two; then mix the whole with your cider, and stop it close for five or six months; after which, if fine, bottle it off. The brandy will prevent the bottles from bursting.

*To restore Sour Cider.*—If cider gets sour, mix a quart of honey with a quart of brandy or pure spirits, to which add a little salt of tartar, all mixed together, and put into the cask of cider.

*To fine and purify Cider.*—When the juice of apples has not been well purified, it soon corrupts; the dregs which remain mixed with the liquor, being small pieces of the apples, which give the cider an unpleasant rotten taste. In order to purify it, use isinglass finings; and to prevent the cider from growing sour, put a little mustard in it.

*To cure Cider which is pricked.*—To prevent cider from becoming pricked, or to cure when it is so, put a little pearl-ashes or other mild alkali into the cask. A lump of chalk broken in pieces, and thrown in, is also very good. Salt of tartar, when the cider is about to be used, is also recommended.

*To refine Cider and give it a fine Amber colour.*—Take the whites of 6 eggs, with a handful of fine beach sand, washed clean; stir them well together—then boil a quart of molasses down to a candy, and cool it by pouring in cider, and put it together with the eggs and sand into a barrel of cider, and mix the whole well together. When thus managed, it will keep for many years. Molasses alone will also refine cider, and give it a higher color, but to prevent the molasses from causing the cider to prick, let an equal quantity of brandy be put in with it. Skimmed milk, with some lime slacked in it, and mixed with it, or with the white of eggs with the shells broken in, is also good for clarifying cider, and all other liquors, when well mixed with them; a piece of fresh bloody beef, cut into small pieces, and put into the cask, will also refine the liquor, and serve for it to feed on.—*N. Y. Farmer.*


WATERPROOF COMPOSITION
*FOR BOOTS & SHOES.*

THE above composition is highly recommended by Dr. Mitchell, and several other eminent gentlemen of New York. It has also been used by several gentlemen of this city, who recommend it very highly. It is put up in bottles of convenient size, and accompanied with printed directions for its use, and for sale wholesale and retail, by the Subscriber, sole agent for the Manufacturer. Price per single bottle, 25 cents.

Also, a good assortment of Gentlemen's copper nailed Boots, a part of which are square toes, for $6 50. Any gentleman can now be furnished with a genteel *waterproof* Boot, for the very low price of 2 dollars and 75 cents.

Also, a large and general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses' and Children's Shoes and Boots, manufactured expressly for retailing, and will be sold low.

SAMUEL D. BREED,
may 16—eod No. 6 North Sixth street.

NOTICE.

JESSE & EZRA GOUGE, Manufacturers of Germantown, having executed to the subscriber an assignment of their effects, for the benefit of all their creditors, without distinction, *reservation*, he requests all persons having demands against the said assignment to present them; and those indebted to them to make payment.

WM. LOGAN FISHER.
Germantown, October 13th, 1829. oct. 17—6t*

Vegetable Tooth-Ache Drops.

THE only specific ever offered to the public, from which a radical and permanent cure may be obtained of that disagreeable pain, the tooth-ache, with all its attendant evils; such as fracturing jaws in extracting of the teeth, which often proves more painful than the tooth-ache itself; and cold passing from the decaying teeth to the jaw, thence to the head, producing a rheumatic affection, with many other unpleasant effects, such as a disagreeable breath, bad taste in the mouth, &c. &c. all of which are occasioned from foul or decaying teeth. I am happy in having it in my power to offer to the world a remedy that will not only remove the pain, but preserve the teeth from further decay, (9 times out of 10 if properly applied,) and arrest the disease in such as are decaying and have not commenced aching, restoring them to health and usefulness.

N. B. There are many cases that are difficult to bring the liquid in contact with the parts affected, hence failures sometimes occur, to obviate which, I would recommend that it be applied by a dentist. William J. A. Birkey, surgeon dentist, No. 28 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, has used it in his practice with success, for some time past.

Philadelphia, 12th Sept. 1829.

MR. THOMAS WHITE—I have the pleasure to inform you that agreeable to your request, I have been using your Tooth-Ache Drops in my practice for some time past, and I must acknowledge that I find them far superior to any thing that I have ever known for that purpose. You are certainly safe in recommending them to cure nine times out of ten; for from the success that I have had, I believe your recommendation falls short of its merits. I am well convinced that it will cure most cases of the tooth-ache, when it is timely and properly applied. I am not able to say at this time as to its preservative properties, but from what I have seen of your teeth that have been long cured and preserved from decaying, and from a few weeks experience, I am induced to believe that it will have a very beneficial effect in preserving the teeth, and as such I feel it my duty to recommend it, hoping that it may prove a blessing to humanity, and an advantage to yourself. With respect, I remain, yours, &c. WM. J. A. BIRKEY,
Surgeon Dentist.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by the proprietor in Philadelphia; also sold by the following Druggists: T. W. DYOTT, N. E. corner of Second and Race streets; J. C. JENKINS, No. 107 Market street, north side; M. L. GORDON, S. E. corner of Third and Race streets; J. S. CANTRELL, No. 372 South Front street; S. P. GRIFFITS, S. W. corner of Chesnut and Eighth streets; E. TOWNSEND, S. E. corner of Chesnut and Tenth sts; Dr. W. C. POPPLE, S. E. corner of Ninth and Race sts.; W. RIDDLE, S. W. corner of Fourth and Race sts.; W. MARIOT, N. W. corner of Fifth and Arch sts.; T. DUGDALE, No. 43 Arch street; W. HAMLEY, 48 Seventh below Pine st.; W. H. DUFFIELD, N. E. corner of Fourth and Pine sts.; T. SCULLETOCK, N. W. corner of Fifth and Callowhill sts.; Douglass and Abbott, South East corner of Third and Arch streets.

N. B. To guard against counterfeits the directions round each bottle will be signed by the proprietor.

aug. 22—20t T. WHITE.

DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.

REMOVED from No. 33 North Eighth street, to No. 7 South Seventh street, between Market and Chesnut streets.

S. WILLIAMSONS' inform their friends,
That they their business still intend
To carry on, as heretofore,
Altho' they have removed their store.
They there intend to colour still,
And try to suit you to your will;
With Claret, Greens, and carmin blues,
And other colours if you choose.
Here Ladies' Dresses will be dyed,
And Gentlemen's Apparel beside;
And every order, it is true,
Shall promptly be attended to.

aug 1—co8m

MILL FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the real estate of JESSE and EZRA GOUGE, situated in Germantown, about six miles from the city. The property consists of a stone Mill, three stories high, several workshops, five stone dwelling houses, and about ten acres of good land. It is pleasantly situated, in good repair, and would be valuable for many manufactures requiring a small water power. It has been used as a Woollen factory and will be sold on reasonable terms either with or without the machinery. WILLIAM LOGAN FISHER, Assignee.

oct. 17—3t* Germantown, Oct 17.

R. S. RISLEY & CO.

HAVE at their Store, No 68 NORTH THIRD STREET, between Arch and Cherry streets, a handsome assortment of RICH CUT and PLAIN GLASS FURNITURE KNOBS, &c. of every description, having erected a GLASS CUTTING FACTORY immediately back of the Store, where GLASS of every description will be cut to order, or sold on the most reasonable terms. Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves

aug 1—eod

SAMUEL P. WETHERILL,

INFORMS his friends and those whose favors he has received in business, for a series of years, that he has removed from the old stand, No. 65 North Front street, and established himself in business, on his individual account, at No. 54 NORTH FRONT STREET. His having conducted the operations of the late firm of Samuel Wetherill & Son, and Samuel Wetherill & Sons, and successively as principal in the late firm of Sam'l P. Wetherill & Co. in a satisfactory manner to those who have confided in them, gives assurance that all orders intrusted to him will be faithfully and honorably executed.

Being engaged in the manufacture of all the leading articles connected with the DRUG, CHEMICAL, PAINT and GLASS BUSINESS, will enable him to give double advantages to those who may favour him with their orders. july 13—3mif

FARRAGO IRON WORKS

*Will be sold at Private Sale.*

THE above works, consisting of a Forge and Rolling Mill, are pleasantly situated on Cedar Creek, in Dover Township, Monmouth County, N. J., and nine miles from Toms River Landing. The Forge has been rebuilt within the last year, and is now in complete order, with the machinery built on the most approved and substantial plan, with 3 fires, Stamping Mill, &c. The Rolling Mill is entirely new, and completely adapted for rolling sheet and round iron, &c.—The aforesaid streams is large and never failing, with a dam and flood-gates holding a strong and ample head of water at all seasons of the year. There is about 7000 acres of Woodland attached to the said works, with sufficient timber thereon to supply the works a number of years. The pleasant locality of the place, the short distance to a landing, the abundant supply of wood and water, and the excellent repair the said works are now in, makes it an object worthy the attention of persons wishing to embark in the iron business. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will view for themselves, and can be shown the same by calling on the Manager at the works, or the subscriber at Julius Town, N. J., who will have a deed of the aforesaid land, and make known the terms of payment. All letters directed to the subscriber on the subject will be promptly attended to.

Oct. 17—3t THOMAS HAINES, Agent.

NIGHT SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber with thankfulness to his friends for the former confidence reposed in him, announces the re-opening of his Night School on the 19th inst., when he hopes that the patronage which has been so liberally extended to his establishment for several winters past may be resumed. In this Institution the Elementary and Mathematical branches of an English Education are taught according to the most approved method. He has critically examined several systems of Book keeping, which have recently gained considerable notice, and is prepared to teach that invaluable science on a plan which, for perspicuity, stands unrivalled. From having had several years experience in the scholastic profession, during which time he has had the honour of instructing those whose ages varied from youth to manhood—he anticipates success. *Day School as usual.* Terms moderate. For further particulars apply at the Seminary, where references to gentlemen of literary distinction will be given.

HENRY MILLER,
No. 180 North Ninth street, near Race street.
Oct. 17—2t*

LONDON CLOTHS.

THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a splendid assortment of London Cloths and Cassimeres, to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public.

The assortment comprises,
Imperial and electorate blue and black cloths,
Extra super light navy and dark blue do.
Superlative wooded greens, citron and brown do.
Do. do. fashionable olive browns and olive do.
Extra super blue and black cassimeres,
Superlative and middle priced fancy colours, such as claret, cinnamon, olive, brown, navarine, golden, carbo, drab, green, steel and Oxford mixtures,
One truss, splendid silk valentias.

ALSO,
Ladies' habit cloths, such as blue, black, brown, green, bronze, olive, claret, scarlet and mixtures,
Superfine premium sattinetts, French grey, silver mixt blue, Oxford and steel mixtures

ALSO ON HAND,
A general assortment of London and west of England cloths of every variety of colours, from 1¼ to 12 dollars per yard.
Blue, black, fancy coloured and mixt cassimeres,
Superfine, middle and low priced sattinetts,
Drab and olive flushings,
Red and mixt paddings,
Canvas, vestings of all kinds,
Italian sewings, scarf twist,
Buttons, threads, shirtings, with a variety of other goods, wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms, by SHOEMAKER & LOVE,
oct. 17—3t Cloth Store, No. 6 Decatur Street.

JAMES F. CALLBREATH,
*Ladies' Boot and Shoe Maker,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has at his store, No. 58 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, 5 DOORS ABOVE ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, a general assortment of LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, all of which will be sold as low as at any store in the city, quality considered. Families in the country, and country store keepers, can be supplied on reasonable terms, and on the shortest notice.

oct. 17—3m*

WHITE MERINO SHAWLS.

JUST received, some *very superior* white MERINO SHAWLS, square and long, with cord and borders. Also, a few long Shawls, with rich satin Damask borders.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS,
With a choice assortment of DRAB HABITS and COATINGS for Cloaks.

Also, a large supply of SILK GOODS, and articles in the furnishing line.

TOWNSEND SHARPLESS,
oct 17—if8t* No. 32 South Second Street.

DR. A. G. HULL'S

PATENT HINGE TRUSS,

*For the relief and cure of Hernia, or Rupture.*

DR. A. G. HULL respectfully informs those laboring under the distressing and dangerous disease of Hernia, or Rupture, and wishing a certain and effectual remedy for the same, that his lately improved TRUSS, adapted to the different species of this complaint, to which males, females and children are subject, may be obtained at the office, No. 28 North Eighth street, where professional attention will be given in the treatment of the complaint in all its varieties. In regard to *all* the means auxiliary to the instrument, by which cures are promoted, or rendered certain, instructions will be furnished without additional expense.

The universal and public approbation which this instrument has received, as well from Medical Societies and the Profession generally, as from those who, in their own persons, have experienced its superior efficacy, render it unnecessary that any proofs should now be adduced in regard to what is so generally known and acknowledged. Experience has abundantly demonstrated the correctness of the principles on which the inventor embraced in the construction of his TRUSSES, and which he *first* applied to the radical cure of a complaint, lately considered beyond the reach of the healing art.

"The great and equal results which are produced by this Truss, result from its strict adherence to, and in accordance with, scientific and surgical principles. Its mechanical adaptation to the parts, the simplicity of construction, the limited motion nicely graduated by experiment, to the different structures of the body, and to the action of the muscles, the permanency of its location on the body, and its pressure on the circumference of the abdominal ring, are qualities, the tendency of which is to strengthen and restore the weakened parts to contract the aperture, and, ultimately, to accomplish a cure of the disease. The operation and effects of the Truss is therefore directly the reverse of all Trusses heretofore in use, which, being convex, tended to enlarge the rupture opening."

A. G. HULL,
No. 28 North Eighth street.
Philadelphia, August 15, 1829.—only

☞ In going along, before you pass, just stop a moment and look at our glass.

M'CORD & SHINER,

MANUFACTURERS OF CUT GLASS,
No. 11 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers that they are now offering as splendid an assortment of Cut Glass, they flatter themselves as can possibly be manufactured in any part of the world. Also, one hundred HALL AND ENTRY LAMPS, cut to various elegant new patterns, the whole of which they will sell as low, if not lower, than can be purchased. Their workmanship they consider enough known to need no comment. Country merchants will do well to examine here before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. The most liberal encouragement given to those who purchase to sell again. july 23—6m

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS'
LEATHER STORE,

No. 48 South Fifth street, Philadelphia,

HAS constantly on hand, a general assortment of finished Leather, suitable for Coachmakers, Saddlers and Shoemakers, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. Also, Morocco Linings and Buckskins.

N. B. Gentlemen wishing any of the above articles, will find it to their advantage by sending their orders to the above establishment, as he is determined to sell low, for cash or acceptances. sept. 19—3m*

CHEAP HARDWARE.

EDWARD A. SMITH, No. 203 Callowhill, below South street, has just opened a complete assortment of Hardware, consisting of locks, latches, bolts, hinges, screws, cut and wrought nails, brads, tacks, sprigs, saws, hatchets, files and rasps, plane irons, chisels and gauges, Turkey and Hindostan oil stone, bed screws, commode knobs, straw knives, Dale Cox wagon boxes, shovels and spades, pen, pocket, and two blade knives, razors, scissors, butchers' and shoe knives, knives and forks, carvers, tea and table spoons, patent metal hollow ware, brass kettles, iron pots, ovens, spiders, coffee mills, and irons, gridirons, brass and iron candlesticks, snuffers, andirons, shovels and tongs, &c. &c.

E. A. S. intends keeping a constant supply of the above, and all articles in his line, and as he receives his goods direct from England, he is enabled to dispose of them, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

Builders, carpenters and others are invited to call and judge for themselves. sept. 12—3m

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING entered into co-partnership, and do now offer, very low, either wholesale or retail, at their store, No. 68 North Second street, above Arch, nearly opposite the Philadelphia Hotel, the following articles, viz:—

Gros de naples, black, blue black, and assorted colours.
Satin Turc, do. do. do.
Black, blue black, and assorted colours, gros de Indies.
A new style striped do. do.
Italian lutestring,
Black and assorted colours, silk velvets.
White, black, blue black, and assorted colours, satins.
Assorted colours, Mantua ribons, from No. 1½ to No. 22.
One case 6 16 and 9-22 embroidered gro de nap shawls, of a new style.
Plain satin ribon, different numbers.
Canton and Nankin crapes.
Black lace veils, different sizes and qualities.
Italian and Arcophene crape, white, black, and assorted.
Thibet, cashmere, and Pepelinette shawls.
With a variety of other silk and fancy articles, all of which they will dispose of low.

oct. 3—3m GOLDSMITH & GOUDKOP.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE,

*Park Place, or Irish Wharf Estate.*

THIS farm is finely situated in a flourishing and healthy neighbourhood, on the North side of the Rancocus river, in Burlington county, N. J. about 6 miles from the Delaware, 7 from Burlington, the same from Mount Holly, and 14 from Philadelphia; containing about 127 acres, of which upwards of 20 acres is thickly timbered wood land, 15 acres rich embanked meadow, and the residue good arable land, particularly calculated for a market or vegetable farm.

The buildings consist of a framed dwelling house, large stone barn, brick spring house over never failing springs, and a very commodious wharf for landing manure, shipping produce, or as a landing place for steam boat line to Mount Holly. The Rancocus is navigable for large sloops to this place, and a direct road from Burlington to Philadelphia is run along the west side. Persons disposed to rent or purchase, are requested to view the same, and for terms apply to

GEORGE W. ASH,
At the Commercial Bank, or
ELIAS B. GANNON, Esq.
oct. 3—6t* Mount Holly, N. J.

BOOK-KEEPING.

DAY AND EVENING INSTRUCTION.

THE System by which C. C. MARSH inculcates the principles and practice of Book-keeping, is one that insures to the applicant a thorough knowledge of the same. Mr. MARSH'S method of instruction, is the only one that introduces to the consideration of the learner, an INTELLIGENT RULE FOR DR. AND CR. whose unfailing capacity in producing the most judicious results, even in the most complicated concerns, is proved beyond disputation. Instruction is communicated individually. Ladies are taught at their dwellings. No. 153 Walnut street, N. E. corner of Fifth.

oct. 3—6t

WANTED,

BY a studious Gentleman, the use of 1 or 2 shares in the CITY LIBRARY for 2 or 3 years.—Any one making no use of his share, may hear of a customer, by leaving a note at the office of the Evening Post, directed to C. S. R. sept. 19—tf

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

*No. 250 Market, opposite Decatur Street.*

S. POTTER has constantly on sale at the above Warehouse, at the lowest mill prices, every description of paper manufactured in the United States, on which a liberal credit will be given.

sept. 12—tf

JAMES CLARK

OFFERS for sale, at No. 137 South Front street, a variety of Books, Paper and Stationary Also, Slates, Slate Pencils, Lead Pencils, Red and Black Ink, Ink Powders, Ink Stands, Wafers, and Sealing Wax, Bills of Lading, Shipping Articles, Manifests, Seamen's Journals, &c.

Patent Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in a superior style as above, or at the Bindery, over No. 25 Market street.

Rags taken in exchange for any of the above articles.

sept. 30—6m

THOMAS EARLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE NO. 50 PHILADELPHIA ARCADE.

RESIDENCE No. 199 North Sixth street, between Vine and Callowhill.

Legal business promptly attended to; and Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Petitions, and other writings neatly drawn, on moderate terms.

Office open daily from 8, A. M. till sunset. Also, on Saturday evenings. sept. 12—tf

INDIGESTION.

*Mead's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.*

A SAFE and efficacious remedy for all those deranged states of the digestive organs, constituting Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. This medicine is the invention of a Physician, who has applied his study and practice for a number of years to this distressing disease, and is therefore the result of much experience. Induced by the duty he owes society, the proprietor has adopted this mode of circulation, in order to give it a greater range of publicity, and that it may become more extensively useful than it could possibly be, were it confined within the private practice of any individual whatever.—The great success of these Pills in the cure of those distressing symptoms attending Dyspepsia or Indigestion, have reduced many persons, without any knowledge of the materials made use of in this celebrated remedy, to offer to the public as a cure for Dyspepsia, various articles under the name of Pills, Tinctures, &c. in recommending which, they have adopted the very words of the skilful and scientific inventor of this medicine.—The public are therefore requested to observe that none are genuine unless the directions accompanying each box, have the signature of George Smith.

For sale in New York, by O. & W. Hull, No. 128 Maiden Lane, between Pearl and Water streets. Agents for the proprietor, J. & A. & W. B. Peat, No. 41 William street; Lawrence Keese & Co. No. 115 Maiden Lane; and John C. Morrison, 188 Greenwich st.; in Philadelphia, by Isaac Thompson, and T. W. Dyott; in Baltimore, by C. & D. & S. Keener, and George H. Keed; in Charleston, by Wm. Burgoyne; in Savannah, by Aaron Parsons; in Washington, by Nathaniel Jewell; in Alexandria, D. C. by E. Stabler & Son; and in New Orleans, by Wm. Hudson. oct. 17—6m

BOARDING.

TWO or three boarders will be taken, in a private family, where there are no children. The situation is central, and quite convenient to the University. The terms will be very moderate. Apply at No. 69 Market street. oct. 17—3t*

WILLIAM H. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER,

No. 102½ *Arch street, below 5th and Sixth streets, (south side.)*

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of COFFINS, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented.

Also, staff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice can be made to order. The whole business of funerals will be attended to, if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crapes, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's attention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B Attendance at all hours. *CIRCUMSTANCES TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION.*

aug. 30—tf

CASHMERE, MERINO,

SILK, Cloth and Crape Shawls, &c. Cleansed and Dressed, the fringe curled, and the colours warranted not to fade, by MRS. E. SINCLAIR,
No. 152 South Fourth street, 1st door above Pine.
sept. 19—3m

FIRE PROOF DOORS
AND STANDING SCREW PRESSES.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.—MILL SCREWS and MILL SPINDLES, made to order, and SMITH WORK in general, by

CHARLES EVANS,
april 26—1y No. 25 Bread street.

NEW ARRANGEMENT,

*No. 121 North Second, a few doors below Race street, lower side.*

WE take the liberty thus to inform our friends and customers generally, that having fitted up an improved perpetual OVEN, we are enabled to bake cakes, &c. any hour during the day, and evening, and that we keep a small quantity of warm cakes, or pastry, of one kind or another, on hand at all times; and are willing also to inform those persons who have a preference for using such articles as are produced FREE FROM SLAVERY, that the materials of which our cakes are composed, are carefully selected, as far as is practicable, from articles of this description.

Also, Mineral Waters, with Syrups, prepared from free materials.

Our best endeavours will be used to furnish every article in our line, of the first quality, and all orders carefully attended to. Thos. 25—3m*

TETTER OINTMENT.

THE article now offered to the public has been found, after numerous trials, one of the most efficacious remedies for this unpleasant disease, and most other eruptions of the skin. Being entirely a vegetable preparation, it may be used on children with perfect safety. Prepared only at F. KLETT'S, Wholesale and retail Drug Store, N. E. corner of Callowhill and Second streets.

july 11—tf

THE TEETH.

TIMELY SKILFUL and judicious dental operations are indeed very important, as health of body, a sweet breath, the distinct articulation of speech, prevention of pain, and the preservation of the natural form and beauty of the countenance, all mainly depend on early attention being paid to the preservation of the teeth. The advertiser continues to perform all operations in the line of his profession, on moderate terms.

N. B. A cure for the Tooth Ache, warranted, as far as any thing of the kind can be warranted.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist.
No. 122 North Fourth street, above Race street.
sept. 12—3m

To those Afflicted with the Dropsy.

A PERSON recently from the South, being in possession of a recipe which will infallibly eradicate that fatal disease, offers it to the public, with the assurance of a safe and speedy cure. Certificates as respects the efficacy of the medicine, as well as to its not being injurious to the constitution, can be shown. For particulars inquire at this office. oct. 10—4t